

ARMY



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THE BATTLE MONUMENT PROJECT.

IN connection with what was said last week, on the subject of battle monuments at West Point and Annapolis, we would call attention to the statement published elsewhere of the progress of the subscription to the Naval Monument. The amount thus far received is but little over twelve thousand dollars, and in a letter accompanying his report, as treasurer, Admiral PORTER says: "I regret to see that the fund is increasing so slowly. If the officers and crews of our ships on foreign stations would subscribe even a moderate amount, we should soon be able to raise a monument to the memory of the officers, seamen, and marines, who fell in defence of our flag. The relations of the officers, seamen, and marines, who died in so good a cause, naturally feel a regret that so little interest is taken in this matter by the Navy at large, but I feel satisfied that it is only because officers have not had their attention drawn to the matter, and not from any lack of interest. Subscriptions will continue to be received by the Paymaster of the Naval Academy, and it is hoped that we may, in time, be able to raise a monument worthy of the occasion."

Our suggestion, that a grand national monument be erected at the Military Academy, and another at the Naval Academy, is received with favor. The *Boston Transcript* says: "Undoubtedly this is the true view; and the fact that it was not taken at the outset, is no sufficient reason why it should not be acted upon now. Measures ought to be adopted at once to erect the 'Battle Monument,' as a manifestation of the nation's gratitude, and as a tribute paid by the survivors to their heroic comrades who gave their lives to save the Republic." We are satisfied that if our officers will only exert themselves in this matter, they can secure the erection of a monument at West Point, and another at Annapolis, which will be ornaments to the grounds, as well as noble and enduring testimonials of patriotic and devoted service.

We are forced in this country to depend altogether upon private liberality and individual exertions for the success of such undertakings as this. But it has been abundantly shown, that they can be made successful, even without the aid of Government. It might be possible in this case, to secure an appropriation from the different States, in consideration of inscribing the names of their different regiments upon tablets, and inserting them in the monument, which could, for this purpose, be made to include in its design a mausoleum of some sort. The names of prominent officers from different States could also be inserted here. For the inscription of the names of those who held commissions in the Regular Army only, Congress would no doubt make an

appropriation. An average of a few thousand dollars from each State, would secure a handsome sum in all.

It would undoubtedly be better if the amount required could be obtained by individual subscriptions, as there is a possible objection to perpetuating the memory of the unfortunate division of States during the late war, inasmuch as we hope to be one, henceforth and forever. It is hard to say, though how this is, in all cases, to be avoided, if it is desirable to have such monuments as we propose, it will be necessary, in order to secure the contributions required, to consider popular wishes, so far as it can be done without overlooking the purpose for which the monuments are to be erected. If these monument projects are to be extended beyond the ranks of the Regular Army and Navy, we would suggest, too, that there be some concert of action in the matter, between the two branches of the military service.

We published last week a paragraph in regard to the walking horse, which is well worth the attention of cavalry officers. One of the principal causes of the superiority of the rebel cavalry during the early part of the late war, was the facility with which it made long marches, owing to the natural and acquired superiority of the Southern horse for the walking gait. The Southern horse was a good walker from the fact that the roads of the Southern States were bad for wheels, and that the farmers and their sons did most of their visiting, going to court, political meetings, etc., on horseback. Eminently a social people, they liked to travel in company and converse, and this could only be done when their horses were at a walk. Thus their horses were taught to walk fast, and they selected for breeding purposes those which had good walking action. As a general thing the thoroughbred horse is a better walker than the ordinary horse, on account of his room for action, his ambition and intelligence, and his long and elastic pastern. The farmers of Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee, had a much larger share of pure blood in their equine stock than the farmers of the North, where, until within a few years, it has been entirely neglected.

An experienced cavalry officer will always select for cavalry purposes, when he can get them, horses that have a good share of pure blood. They are faster, they have more spirit, can sustain the charging gait longer, have more intelligence and courage, and are better natural walkers. In time of war, however, much of our cavalry will be Volunteer, because it has been demonstrated that the States can raise troops better and quicker than the General Government. As the horses would probably be bought in the States from which the men came, it is to the interest of the whole country that horses, generally, should be taught the most useful of all cavalry gaits—the walk. The Arab horse is a great walker, for essentially the same reasons that we have given above for the superiority of the Southern horse at this gait.

Undoubtedly, much can be done to improve the American horse as a walker, by the institution of prizes for best walkers at the County and State fairs. By keeping the horse well gathered, by holding the legs and whip close, an ordinary cavalier can soon improve his horse at the walking

gait. Our people, however, are not fond of riding horseback, and it is probable, as their tastes turn in the direction of trotting, that the walking gait will be almost altogether neglected. It would be well if Congress or State Legislatures should provide for the importation of Arab stallions, in order to gain for our present stock of horses the courage, docility, speed, wind, endurance and eminent walking qualities for which the Oriental horse has been so long and so justly famous.

It will be seen from the abstract of the report of the Quartermaster-General, published elsewhere in this issue, that there is not likely to be any change in the uniform of the Army during the coming year. The reason for this is that the large supply of military clothing on hand at the close of the war has not yet been exhausted, and will last for at least a year more. This is very well, as far as economy is concerned; but we fear it is hardly just to the enlisted men of the Army to compel them to receive clothing from the Government at higher prices than they can procure it at private sale. It is also a notorious fact that the clothing issued during the last years of the rebellion was generally of an inferior quality, as compared with that issued to the Army before the war; and yet it appears that no new supply will be bought until what is on hand has been used up. We are advocates of strict economy in the administration of Army affairs, but we also desire to see justice done to our soldiers, as well as the tax-payers. We have received several letters, calling our attention to this matter, and, although many of the statements made may be exaggerated, we are inclined to believe that there is some ground for complaint, which officers cannot remedy without Congressional action. It would be well, therefore, if a board could be appointed to inquire whether there is now on hand, in the Quartermaster's Department, any clothing which is not actually worth the price at which it is issued.

We understand that the movement for the establishment of a National Institute of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, which received its first impulse at a meeting of many of the most prominent men in letters and the sciences, held in New York several months ago, is quietly and healthily progressing. A competent committee has been industriously engaged during the summer and autumn in perfecting a constitution and making arrangements for the inauguration of the Institute. The first steps to this end will be the formation of Academies, of which seven or eight are contemplated in the plan which has been adopted. It now seems probable that most of the Academies will be organized before the close of the year; and that early in 1869, the Institute will be fairly under way. The project receives the encouragement of the best ability of the country, and as it is in charge of gentlemen experienced in the organization of bodies, who are earnestly devoted to the undertaking, and who have the confidence of the public, there is every reason to hope that a great national institute will now be successfully established. We make this statement, because we are told a considerable number of Army and Navy officers are included among those invited to join in the formation of the Academies of the Sciences.

THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL Thomas has issued an order directing commanding officers of small detachments at stations in the Department of the Cumberland where there is no medical officer of the Army, to employ a private physician, who can take the oath of office, to attend the troops under their command, at the rates prescribed by paragraph 1,304, Revised Army Regulations, edition of 1863.

In General Field Orders No. 4, from the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in the field, Fort Hays, Kansas, October, 27th, General Sheridan calls the attention of the officers and soldiers of his department to the engagement with hostile Indians on Beaver Creek, Kansas, October 18, 1868, in which a detachment of cavalry (escorting Brevet Major-General E. A. Carr, major Fifth Cavalry, to his regiment), under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, captain Tenth Cavalry, consisting of Companies I, Tenth Cavalry, under Captain George W. Graham and First Lieutenant Myron J. Amick, and H, Tenth Cavalry, under First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf and Second Lieutenant Louis H. Orleman, engaged about five hundred Indians for several hours, inflicting a loss on the savages of ten killed and many wounded, losing three enlisted men, wounded.

The major-general commanding desires to tender his thanks for the gallantry and bravery displayed by this small command against so large a body of Indians.

COMPANIES D and G, Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, have been ordered to proceed without delay via Fort Dodge to the Depot on Beaver Creek, south of the Arkansas River, and be reported for duty on their arrival to Brevet Brigadier-General A. Sully, commanding District Upper Arkansas.

By command of Brevet Major-General Alvin C. Gillem, Company "B," Twenty-fourth Infantry, Captain George Haller commanding, has been directed to proceed from Brookhaven to Lauderdale, Mississippi, and report to Brevet Major James A. Hearn, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding that post, for duty.

It having been reported to Headquarters District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., that commanding officers of Cavalry companies have been ordered to furnish details of horses for the use of scouting parties, not belonging to the companies from which the horses were taken, and that such practice has obtained to some extent in the district, Brevet Major-General Getty, commanding, has ordered that all or any number of the horses of a company of cavalry, shall be used only on scouting or other mounted duty, by the troopers of said company, and only under the immediate command of their proper commissioned or non-commissioned officers.

BREVET Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, on November 12th, turned over the command of the Department of Washington to Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Brooks, colonel Fourth U. S. Artillery.

In General Orders No. 38, Department of the South, issued November 10, 1868, General Meade directs that the troops in the military districts of this department, distributed under the operation of General Orders No. 27, current series, for the purpose of preserving the peace during the pendency of the Presidential election, will, under the direction of the district commanders, be concentrated and posted as follows:

District of North Carolina.—Six companies Fortieth Infantry at Goldsboro; four companies Fortieth Infantry at Raleigh, and Company B, Fifth Artillery, at Fort Johnson.

District of South Carolina.—The companies, except those at Edgfield, Newberry and Abbeville, will return to the stations occupied by them previous to the date of General Orders No. 27.

District of Georgia.—The companies will return to the stations occupied by them previous to the issuance of General Orders No. 27, current series, from these headquarters, except the company at Albany, which will remain at that point until further orders.

District of Alabama.—The companies will be withdrawn to the stations occupied by them previous to the distribution of the troops, except the company at Selma, which will remain at that point for the present.

District of Florida.—The companies will remain as at present.

THE following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and government of all concerned:

The Attorney-General of the United States having given his official opinion that the power conferred upon the judge-advocate of a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry by the 25th section of the act approved March 3, 1863, to issue the like process to compel the attendance of witnesses before such military court as is issued by the local courts of criminal jurisdiction, includes also the power to execute such process through some officer who shall be especially charged with its execution: *It is ordered*, That judge-advocates of military courts, who may hereafter issue such process to compel the attendance, as witnesses, of persons not in the military service,

formally direct the same, by name, to some military officer, who shall be designated by the department commander as available for the purpose. And the nearest military commander will thereupon furnish a sufficient force for the execution of the process, whenever such force shall be actually required. It will be noted, however, that whereas a process of attachment can only be enforced as herein directed, the preliminary summons or subpoena may be served by any person whatsoever.

THE following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the government of all concerned. No other allowances of the class designated than those herein prescribed will be sanctioned after January 1, 1869:

The records of divisions, departments and districts show a very large number of soldiers employed on extra duty as clerks, messengers and orderlies at their headquarters. This is probably in some degree due to the difficulty of obtaining and keeping the necessary number of efficient and reliable men under the present uncertain system of details.

Accordingly the commanding generals of military divisions and departments, and of the military districts, are hereby authorized to enlist a detachment of "General Service" men, in no case exceeding one sergeant, two corporals and ten privates, and as much less as the actual necessities of the service will permit, to be employed as clerks at their headquarters; and they are authorized to discharge them from time to time, when they are not required as clerks. It is expected that the efficiency of clerks thus obtained will greatly diminish the necessity for a large number.

If it be necessary to employ any men in excess of the number above authorized, the commanding generals must detail them from regiments serving within their commands; and in this case the men will not be dropped from the rolls of their companies.

Extra pay and commutation of rations, fuel and quarters will be allowed under this order for the number of men and at the rates laid down in the following table. For any detailed men in excess of such number, only the cost price of the regulation allowance of rations, fuel and quarters, and no extra pay will under any circumstances be authorized:

Grade.	Number allowed.	Extra pay per diem.	Commutation.		
			Rations per diem.	Fuel per month.	Quarters per month.
Clerks (General Service).	13	\$0 35	\$0 75	\$8 00	\$10 00
Messengers (detailed from companies).	5	20	50*	8 00	10 00

Musters and muster and pay rolls of the detachments will be made as prescribed in the Army Regulations for companies. The General Service men and detailed men will be all mustered on the same rolls, with remarks showing to what commands or companies they properly belong. The detailed men who receive extra-duty pay and allowances will be distinguished from those detailed in excess of the authorized number.

This order will begin to go into effect immediately on its receipt, and the reductions to be made under its provisions must be fully completed by January 1, 1869.

THE following is a list of officers on duty with the United States Military Academy located at West Point, New York, (corrected at Military Academy, Nov. 1st, 1868.):

Brevet Major-General Edmund Schriver, inspector general War Department, Washington, D. C., inspector. Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas G. Pitcher, colonel Forty-fourth Infantry, superintendent.

MILITARY STAFF.—Brevet Major Edward C. Boynton, A. M., adjutant; Brevet Major Tully McCrea, captain Forty-second Infantry, quartermaster; Captain Robert Catlin, Forty-third Infantry, treasurer; Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas A. McParlin, M. D., surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Major Elias J. Marsh, M. D., assistant surgeon U. S. A.; A. W. Wiggin, M. D., acting assistant surgeon U. S. A.

ACADEMIC STAFF.—Henry M. Black, brevet colonel U. S. A., major Seventh Infantry, commandant of cadets and instructor of artillery, cavalry and infantry tactics; Alexander Piper, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Third Artillery, assistant instructor of artillery tactics; John McL. Hildt, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Third Infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics; Abraham K. Arnold, brevet major U. S. A., captain Fifth Cavalry, assistant instructor of cavalry tactics; Jacob F. Kent, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Third Infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics; John Eagan, brevet major U. S. A., captain Eleventh Infantry, assistant instructor of artillery and infantry tactics; Alexander S. Clarke, captain Forty-fourth Infantry, assistant instructor of infantry and cavalry tactics.

Dennis H. Mahan, LL. D., professor of military and civil engineering; Peter S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain engineers, assistant professor; Wm. H. H. Benyard, brevet major U. S. A., captain engineers, acting assistant professor; Henry M. Adams, first lieutenant engineers, acting assistant professor.

William H. C. Bartlett, LL. D., professor of natural and experimental philosophy; Joseph C. Clark, Jr., brevet colonel, major U. S. A., assistant professor; James Mercur, first lieutenant engineers, acting assistant professor; Micah R. Brown, first lieutenant engineers, acting assistant professor.

Albert E. Church, LL. D., professor of mathematics; Herbert A. Hascall, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Fifth Artillery, assistant professor; George A. Kensel, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Fifth Artillery, acting assistant professor; James C. Post, first lieutenant engineers, acting assistant professor; Charles E. L. B. Davis, first lieutenant engineers, acting assistant professor; Hiero B. Herr, first lieutenant First Artillery, acting assistant professor; Frank Soule, second lieutenant ordnance, acting assistant professor.

Robert W. Weir, N. A., professor of drawing; James McMillan, brevet major U. S. A., captain Second Infantry, assistant professor; John S. Poland, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Second Infantry, acting assistant professor.

Hyacinth R. Agnel, professor of the French language; Malbone F. Watson, brevet major U. S. A., captain Fifth Artillery, assistant professor; George G. Greenough, first lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry, acting assistant professor; James O'Hara, first lieutenant Third Artillery, acting assistant professor; Luigi Lomia, second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, acting assistant professor.

Rev. John W. French, D. D., chaplain and professor of Ethics and Law; Charles C. Parsons, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain Fourth Artillery, assistant professor.

Henry L. Kendrick, A. M., professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; Lorenzo Lorain, brevet major U. S. A., captain Third Artillery, assistant professor; Charles Shaler, Jr., second lieutenant ordnance, acting assistant professor.

Patrice de Janon, professor of the Spanish language; James O'Hara, first lieutenant Third Artillery, assistant professor; Luigi Lomia, second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, acting assistant professor.

Alfred Mordecai, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain ordnance, instructor of ordnance and gunnery; Frank Soule, Jr., first lieutenant ordnance, assistant instructor.

Peter S. Michie, brevet lieutenant colonel U. S. A., captain engineers, instructor of practical military engineering, military signals, and telegraphing, and commanding detachment of engineers.

Antone Lorenz, sword master.

THE following is the distribution of troops serving in the Fourth Military District, Department of Mississippi, Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, U. S. A., commanding. Headquarters, Vicksburg, Miss., November 1st, 1868:

STAFF OFFICERS.—Brevet Major John Tyler, first lieutenant Forty-third Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Major S. C. Greene, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieutenant William Atwood, Nineteenth Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Major Henry Goodfellow, judge-advocate U. S. A., judge-advocate; Brevet Captain William H. French, Jr., first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, assistant judge-advocate; Brevet Colonel J. G. Chardier, major and quartermaster U. S. A., chief quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Crane, captain and commissary of subsistence U. S. A., chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General E. Swift, surgeon U. S. A., medical director; Major P. P. G. Hall, paymaster U. S. A., disbursing reconstruction fund; Captain Jasper Myers, ordnance department U. S. A., chief ordnance officer. **Vicksburg Depot.**—Brevet Colonel J. W. Scully, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., depot quartermaster; First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, regimental quartermaster Twenty-fourth Infantry, depot commissary. **Awaiting Orders.**—Brevet Major L. Cass Forsyth, assistant quartermaster U. S. A.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

VICKSBURG.—Headquarters Twenty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

VICKSBURG.—Companies A, D, F, I and K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and post band—Brevet Major Lynde Catlin, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

JACKSON.—Companies C and H Twenty-fourth Infantry and companies D and E Fifth Cavalry—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

NATCHEZ.—Companies E and G, Twenty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

BROOKHAVEN.—Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry—Captain George Haller, Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

GRENADA.—Headquarters companies B, D, E and I, Thirty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Major-General G. Penny-packer, colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

COLUMBUS.—Companies A and F, Thirty-fourth Infantry—Captain James Kelly, Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

CORINTH.—Company K, Thirty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

HOLLY SPRINGS.—Companies C and G, Thirty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Major John Power, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

LAUDERDALE.—Company H, Thirty-fourth Infantry—Brevet Major J. A. Hearn, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry, commanding.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on Friday, November 13, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant William McGee, Twentieth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant colonel Twenty-eighth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant colonel Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Major R. H. Olley, captain First Infantry, Major J. W. Todd, ordnance department U. S. Army, Captain J. H. Patterson, Twentieth Infantry, Captain James F. Randlett, Thirty-ninth Infantry, First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry. Brevet Captain S. E. Carn-cross, first lieutenant Twentieth Infantry, judge advocate.

MR. KRUPP, the great foundry man of Essen, who charges thirty thousand dollars for each of the heavy naval guns cast at his vast establishment, has, it is reported, offered to arm all the new Prussian men-of-war with these guns at half price. His offer was immediately accepted.

ARMY PERSONAL.

SERGEANT Boston Corbett, the man who shot Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, recently preached in Connecticut.

DOCTOR T. B. Chase, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Hays, and assigned to temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, from November 9th, based on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Henry Douglas, Third Infantry; by command of Major-General Sheridan.

ALEXANDER N. SHIPLEY has been appointed Post-Trader for the troops stationed at Austin, Texas, and M. D. Mather for the troops stationed at Ringgold Barracks, Texas.

MAJOR J. W. Todd, ordnance department U. S. Army, has been ordered to repair to New Orleans, from Baton Rouge, La., and return to his station, upon public business.

LEAVE of absence for eight days, to go beyond the limits of the district, has been granted Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth Infantry; by command of Brevet Major-General Alvan C. Gillem.

BREVE Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, lieutenant-colonel Twentieth Infantry, is temporarily assigned to duty at headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, to date from November 9th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for an extension of twenty days, has been granted First Lieutenant Wm. J. Driggs, Twentieth Infantry.

LIEUTENANT W. H. Chase, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is now engaged making a topographical survey of the Gettysburg battlefield, under orders from the War Department.

BREVE Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, colonel Fourth Cavalry, having been assigned to other duties, by orders from the War Department, is relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector-general at those headquarters.

MAJOR E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, on reporting at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Hays, Kansas, was ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Wallace, and report on his arrival in person to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth Cavalry, has, in addition to his other duties, been appointed aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau, commanding Department of Louisiana, to date September 15, 1868.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days—to take effect on the 12th of November—with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army, for an extension of ten days, has been granted to Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army.

DOCTOR W. H. Forwood, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with Company E, Fifth Infantry, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General A. Sully, commanding District of the Upper Arkansas, for assignment to duty with the troops operating south of the Arkansas.

BREVE Brigadier-General M. D. Hardin, major Forty-third U. S. Infantry, in addition to his other duties, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at the Headquarters Department of the Lakes, Detroit, Mich., during the temporary absence, on duty, of Brevet Colonel H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, adjutant-general of the department.

DURING the temporary absence of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general U. S. Army, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, captain, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will sign all papers connected with the official duties of the Chief Quartermaster's office, Department of Louisiana, as "in charge of office."

THE commanding officer at Grand Ecore, La., has been ordered to detail twelve enlisted men of Company I, Fourth Cavalry, to accompany Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, in making payments to troops stationed at Marshall, Jefferson, San Augustine, Palestine, Tyler, Clarksville, and adjacent posts, in Texas.

CAPTAIN Frederick W. Bailey, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been tried by court martial, at San Antonio, Texas, and acquitted of the offence of "manslaughter, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." This charge was preferred against him on account of his having ordered First-Lieutenant Charles A. Dempsey, of his regiment, to shoot with a pistol at some enlisted men, who were running from a drinking saloon to avoid recognition, in consequence of which, one of them, Private Charles Lehman, received a wound from which he subsequently died.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, with Hospital Steward Francis Baker, U. S. Army, as attendant, has been directed to proceed from Jackson Barracks, La., to Washington, D. C., having in charge Private John Doherty, Company I, First Infantry, (an insane soldier), to be admitted into the Government Asylum. Upon turning the patient over to the proper officer at Washington, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Clements has permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army for authority to delay twenty days in returning to his station. Hospital Steward Baker will return immediately.

THE following officers reported at the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the week ending November 7, 1868: Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, November 21, en route to join regiment in the field; Brevet Major F. H. Bates, U. S. Army, November 3d, on special service; Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin C. Card, captain Quarter-

master's Department, November 5th, returning from special duty at Topeka; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Gentry, captain Seventeenth Infantry, November 7th, returning from mustering duty at Topeka; Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, assistant surgeon Medical Department, November 7th, special duty.

THE following is a transcript from officers' register at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending November 7, 1868: First Lieutenant Archibald Boyle, brevet captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; Major Justus Steinberger, Pay Department; Captain J. G. C. Lee, brevet lieutenant-colonel; First Lieutenant H. O'Brien, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Gustave Magnitzky, brevet captain; Captain Theo. J. Eckerson, brevet major, assistant quartermaster; First Lieutenant Luke O'Reilly, brevet captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; First Lieutenant Spt. Carncross, brevet captain Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Latchford, Twentieth Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, the 10th day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Randolph, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines Lawson, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Major I. D. De Russy, captain First Infantry; Captain C. D. Viele, First Infantry; Brevet Captain P. H. Moroney, first lieutenant U. S. Army; Brevet Captain William Hoelcke, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Keeler, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

ARMY SKETCHES.

TWENTY-SECOND PAPER—ALASKA—ISLAND OF KODIAK.

THE next military post beyond Sitka, is at St. Paul, on the island of Kodiak. This is almost due west from Sitka, and distant therefrom six hundred miles. It is the most northerly, as well as the most westerly, and by far the most remote post occupied by United States troops. This post is intended for one company of the Second Artillery, but at present it is occupied by two companies of that regiment.

In making the voyage direct from Sitka to Kodiak, the last land seen is Mount Fairweather, which is on the main land north-west of Sitka sixty miles. In a clear day its huge form, glistening with ice and snow, may be seen over a hundred miles at sea. Far up in rear of this mountain, extend navigable inlets, not as yet laid down upon maps. Glaciers, it is said, cover this mountain, and pushing their way down its sides, and over lesser mountains, for distances of fifteen to twenty miles, finally lose themselves in the waters of the ocean and inlet; exhibiting throughout, all the phenomena attending these wonders of nature. Other, but less extensive glaciers exist along this part of the coast, even as far south as the mouth of the Stachine river.

Mount St. Elias, the highest mountain on the North American continent, is not visible from the direct route from Sitka to Kodiak.

The islands of the Kodiak group, in appearance, present a marked change from that portion of Alaska to the eastward of it, from the fact, that on those islands, there is comparatively little timber.

Beyond Kodiak—on the peninsula of Alaska and throughout the whole chain of the Aleutian Islands—there is no wood whatever. The appearance of the country about St. Paul, is very similar to that of the northern side of San Francisco Bay in summer, after the grass has become parched and withered, except that in the distance, upon Kodiak, the mountains are covered with snow and except also, instead of parched and withered grass, the hills and mountains are covered with a close sort of moss which holds water like a sponge, and into which one sinks almost to the knees at every step. Scattered among this moss are hummocks of grass, and in places quite large patches of it, affording good pasture. The natives cut, dry and stack it in considerable quantities for the winter supply of their cattle, of which there is quite an abundance on Kodiak. They are a small, shaggy, short-legged, hardy breed, which makes most excellent beef. Goats also thrive well here. All vegetables capable of being produced at Sitka, do much better here, and as the country is not so rough and wooded, a better opportunity is afforded for tillage.

St. Paul, like Sitka, is an old establishment of the Russian American Fur Company, and contains, besides the storehouses and church, about forty dwelling-houses, occupied by Russians, half breeds, and civilized Indians. Kodiak is the line of demarcation between the great Koloshian nation of Indians, who inhabit the country to the eastward, and the Aleutian race, which, beginning here, extends over the Alaska peninsula and through the Aleutian Islands to their extremity near the coast of Asia. These nations are clearly of Asiatic origin; in features and other characteristics they bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese. They are a timid, docile, and amiable race of beings; are obedient and willing to work, and as laborers are as easily controlled as negroes. The Russian Fur Company had them all under their control as employees, and managed them through the priesthood; but, as the new company is a Jew concern, having no sympathy with their religion, it is probable that they will soon lose control over them. They are most expert watermen, and for lack of timber from which to make canoes, they construct them of seal skins which they stretch over a light frame of wood. These canoes, or *baidarkes*, as they are called, are perfectly tight throughout, except circular holes in the top in which the rowers sit and use their paddles. In bad weather the rowers use a shirt made from the entrails of fish, and which very much resembles oil silk. The skirt of this shirt is tied closely around the rim of this hole in the *baidarke*, and being tightly fastened about the neck and wrists of the person, prevents any water from entering the frail vessel. Thus equipped, the natives

go to sea, and defy winds, waves, and weather. These boats are very light; one capable of holding three persons can easily be carried by one man. Besides *baidarkes*, the natives construct, with skins, open sail boats of several tons burthen.

The food of these natives, or Alutes, as they are called, is almost exclusively, dried fish, which they eat by tearing it with their teeth into thin strips until they get a full mouthful and then chew it up much after the fashion of a wild beast. They live in the most wretched manner in small huts and holes. Nevertheless, they are all baptized, and most devout Christians, and many of them can read and write, and like the Chinese, have great aptitude at carving and similar handicraft.

Kodiak boasts a somewhat better climate than that of Sitka. The seasons are more defined, by being colder in winter and somewhat warmer in summer. Neither of the places, however, has the intense cold due to their high latitude. Although much further north, they are about upon the same isothermal line with Quebec, Canada, and St. Paul, Minnesota. The great oceanic current, sweeping around from the warm waters of Japan and China, modifies the temperature of the whole coast of Alaska. From this current rises great masses of watery vapor, which, coming in contact with the cold of the interior, is condensed into rain, which falls along the coast almost constantly. Rain falls over two hundred days during the year, and more than three successive days of sunshine are unknown. As the past year has been unprecedented in point of fair weather, the Russians and natives attribute it to Yankee enterprise, and think in course of time, the same influence will finally bring about a good climate.

During the winter season winds prevail at Kodiak to a fearful extent, and snow falls and drifts to great depths. All the ice that is consumed on the Pacific coast comes from a small island opposite the entrance to St. Paul harbor. Annually, there is cut and housed at this place, about ten thousand tons, which nets at San Francisco, about one-half of that amount. The business is carried on by one firm, which employs Alutes to do the labor.

With the exception of fur-bearing animals, there is scarcely any game on these islands. Upon the main land, to the northward of Kodiak, the reindeer abounds in great herds, domesticated as well as wild.

This region, both main land and islands, is the country of rich furs; here the sea-otter and ermine, the fur seal and marten are taken in great numbers, and it was for these that the Russians kept up so many, and such great establishments in this remote and inhospitable province. The Russian Fur Company had, practically, full sovereignty over this immense territory, and the whole trade was a complete monopoly in their hands. In order to preserve the more valuable animals from extermination or diminution, they rigidly enforced strict rules with regard to the number annually to be killed, but since the territory has passed into American hands, no such regulations have been observed, and an indiscriminate massacre has been carried on among the fur seals of the island of St. Paul, the principal resort of this animal.

Although furs are so abundant in this region, to any one outside of the trade, they cost as much as they would in New York city.

It was intended to establish another military post on Cook's Inlet, near the southern extremity of the peninsula of Kenay, and for this purpose a company of the Second Artillery, last July, sailed into the inlet. Upon approaching the point designated for the new post, the country presented to the eye a most inviting appearance; but, upon landing, and carefully exploring the vicinity, the whole country thereabouts was found to consist of a high plateau, covered with a boggy peat, the product of the growth of moss for ages. This peat is four or five feet thick, but at the depth of fifteen or twenty inches below the surface is frozen into a solid bed. Notwithstanding this, a luxuriant growth of brambly vegetation covers the country, and in places grass, tall, thick, and of superior nutritive qualities, is to be found.

Leaving this unpromising sight for a military post, the company proceeded in search of a better, but the vessel conveying it struck upon a rock, and within an hour sank, a complete wreck. The lives of all on board, were, with great exertion, saved, but nothing else, except the clothing in which they stood. Fortunately, sufficient provisions floated ashore to prevent starvation until assistance could be procured from Kodiak, distant about 160 miles. The company finally reached the latter place, where it remains until next spring, when another attempt will be made at establishing a post on Cook's Inlet.

Upon this inlet exist immense beds of coal; and in the high bluffs along the shores it crops out, several seams one over the other. Some of the seams are from six to eight feet in thickness. The coal is a species of lignite, of quick and rapid combustion. Upon the peninsula of Kenay, and around the head of Cook's Inlet, timber is abundant. The country about the mouth of this inlet and along the peninsula of Alaska is volcanic, and on the western shore, and also upon some of the small islands in the entrance of the inlet, volcanoes are at the present time emitting vapors; and only two or three years since, one of these became so active as to cover large portions of the island of Kodiak with ashes to the depth of more than an inch; this at the distance of seventy or eighty miles.

Earthquakes are frequent and severe in these parts, sometimes cracking open the mountains as though they were water-melons. Due west from Kodiak, on the peninsula of Alaska, a lake, several miles in circumference, containing a substance resembling petroleum, is known to exist. Native copper is found on Copper River. With the exception of the minerals mentioned, none others have yet been discovered in the territory.

Among persons who have had the best opportunity of learning the value of this country, but little diversity of opinion exists, and nearly all agree that the only good that can be said of it is, that it is the work of the Almighty, and as such must, therefore, have some good in it.

ASTORIA.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE ship-of-war *Cyane* was reported at Panama November 5th.

THE storeship *Onward* sailed from San Francisco for Callao November 16th.

THE United States steamer *Dacotah* left Valparaiso October 13th for Arica.

THE United States steamer *Lackawanna* had made an unsuccessful attempt to release the Mexican war-steamer *Juarez*, which was beached near La Paz.

THE storeship *Guard*, Commander Adams, will leave the New York Navy-yard for the European Squadron in the course of a week or ten days. An opportunity will thus be afforded of sending packages, etc., to the various vessels in that squadron.

THE United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, Ensign D. G. McRitchie commanding, arrived at the Norfolk Navy yard, from New York, on the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., with stores for the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

THE *Franklin* left her anchorage off the Battery, New York, on Wednesday, and went to the Navy-yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and put in order previous to her departure for the Mediterranean, as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Radford, who has been ordered to the command of the European Squadron.

THE return of Admiral Farragut leaves the European squadron under command of Commodore Pennock, who flies his blue pennant on the *Ticonderoga*, Captain Wyman. The *Ticonderoga* and the *Sutara* were reported at Gibraltar November 1st. The gunboat *Frolic*, Commander D. B. Harmony, sailed on Thursday, October 29th, from Cadiz for Gibraltar, all on board well.

THE United States steamer *Penobscot* arrived at Havana November 6th, and Admiral Hoff's flag-ship *Contoocook*, which left Fortress Monroe at noon November 10th, reached Havana on the 15th. A telegram dated Havana, November 17th, reports that Admiral Hoff had ordered the *Penobscot* to sail immediately for Bahia Honda, Cuba, to render assistance to the passengers and crew of the steamer *Star of the Union*, which was wrecked on that coast while on her way from New Orleans to Havana.

FROM Paraguay, October 8th, it is reported the Brazilian iron-clad *Silado* while going up stream reconnoitering was suddenly fired on by a battery of fifteen cannon at a narrow part of the channel. The vessel, however, steamed up past the fortifications, and some distance up came upon the American gunboat *Wasp* and three Paraguayan steamboats anchored. In passing the *Wasp* the *Silado* grounded and the enemy's steamers got away.

FROM Mazatlan, Mexico, it is reported that the Mexican leaders seem suspicious of the American military men travelling through the country, and the presence at Fort Mazatlan, November 7th, of three United States war vessels—the *Pensacola*, *Resaca* and *Lackawanna*, one a flag-ship—added to the general excitement and gave the place more the appearance of an American than a Mexican city. The flag-ship *Pensacola* was expected to sail for Panama in a few days.

THE United States steamers *Poichatan*, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Turner, the *Kearsarge* and the *Nyack*, were reported at Lima, October 28th; all on board well. Admiral Turner and his officers have received a very complimentary acknowledgment for their generous conduct during the recent earthquake, contained in a letter from the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, conveying to General Hovey, the Minister to Peru, a note of thanks passed by the Peruvian Congress in recognition of his conduct during the same catastrophe.

REAR-ADMIRAL Joseph Lanman, in command of the Portsmouth, Me., Navy-yard, is at issue with the State authorities in his vicinity on the question as to whether a civil officer of Maine can serve a process in the Navy-yard without the consent of the commandant. The officers declare that they have the right to enter the yard when they see fit, to serve processes of debt. The commodore declared that the deputy sheriffs and constables must come to his office, when he would have the parties against whom the process had been issued sent for. To this the Maine officers have objected, and they arrested Lieutenant-Commander Carpenter, for enforcing the admiral's orders by refusing to allow an officer to enter the yard to serve a process without permission of the commandant. He was subsequently tried before a civil tribunal, and being found guilty of obstructing the deputy sheriff while in the performance of his duty, was fined ten dollars and costs.

THE engines of the *Neshaminy*, sister vessel to the *Wampanoag*, *Madawaska*, *Ammonoosuc*, *Pompanoosuc*, have recently been tried at the New York Navy-yard. In speaking of this vessel the *Union* says:

The *Neshaminy* is pierced for sixteen 11-inch guns, will carry a pivot on the fore-castle, is of six thousand horse-power, and can make seventeen knots—twenty-one miles, or, at a pinch, twenty-two miles an hour.

The designs for the *Neshaminy* were made at Washington, under the direction of Mr. Lenthall, chief constructor. She is of about three thousand two hundred tons. Mr. B. F. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, designed the machinery, which was made by John Roach & Son, of the Etna Works, New York. She has two engines—a 100-inch cylinder, with four feet stroke, the screw revolving twice as fast as the crank-shaft. There are eight main boilers and four super-heaters. The services of ten engineers and about a hundred and sixty coal passers and firemen would be required if the vessel should ever be put in commission. The total length is 335 feet, 160 feet of which is occupied with the engines; width over all, 45 feet, and depth of hold 22 feet. Under full steam the vessel will require 120 to 140 tons of coal daily.

THE following is a list of the officers attached to the *Contoocook*, flag ship of the North Atlantic squadron:

Admiral and staff: Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff; Fleet Captain, S. C. P. De Kalb; Fleet Lieutenant-Commander, Marston Miles; Rear-Admiral's Secretary, Fred. G. Mason; Midshipman and Aid, Richardson Glover; Admiral's Clerk, Lawrence B. Hoff. Officers of the ship—Captain, George B. Balch; Lieutenant-Commander, Matthew Green; Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Day; Navigator and Ordnance Officers, Lieutenant-Commanders W. R. Bridgman and Yates Sterling; Lieutenants, George M. Armenbrout and G. T. F. Wilde; First Surgeon, J. D. Miller; Fleet Paymaster, J. D. Murray; Fleet Engineer, T. A. Shock; Fleet Marine Officer, Captain H. A. Bartlett; Chaplain, J. J. Kane; Assistant-Surgeons, George F. Culbreth and J. G. Ayers; Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, A. L. Watson; First Assistant-Engineers, O. H. Lackey and H. D. McEwen; Second Assistant-Engineer, A. F. McElwell; Third Assistant-Engineer, C. M. Rea; Midshipmen, George C. Clay, George M. Williams, E. D. E. Heald, F. H. Delano, A. C. English, Robert M. Thompson, T. F. Wood, H. M. Qualman, J. B. Smith, H. C. Stinson, C. W. Chipp, W. M. Cowgill, Alfred Elliott, James D. Adams and C. W. Jarbal; Fleetmaster's Clerk, J. J. Connelly; Boatswain, A. M. Pomeroy; Gunner, James Hayes.

THE *Nipsic*, which has been for some time in commission at the Washington Navy-yard, is expected shortly to sail for her station. She has been completely refitted and repaired, nearly all the planking and timber above the water line have been replaced by new material. The officers' quarters have been greatly enlarged and improved, and according to current report, she has been prepared for a cruise in a tropical climate. Ventilation has been more fully secured than is customary on a man-of-war by the erection of several ventilators on deck. Her engines have undergone a complete overhauling, and have been undergoing an extended trial for the purpose of adjustment and proving a variety of patents introduced by order of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The *Nipsic* was built in 1863 at the Kittery Navy-yard, and has performed efficient service on blockade duty and on the Brazil squadron, where her cruise was completed. She is of the fourth rate, and measures 410 tons, new tonnage. In rig she is what is termed hermaphrodite brig—that is, with yards on the foremost alone, and none on the mainmast. The officers attached to the *Nipsic* are Lieutenant-Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Brower, executive officer; Lieutenant Albert G. Caldwell, navigating officer; First Assistant Engineer Thomas M. Dukeheart, in charge; Assistant Paymaster, J. P. Loomis; Passed Assistant, Charles L. Green; Masters, Gerhard C. Schulze, R. D. Hitchcock; Second Assistant Engineers, John Van Hovenberg, James Entwistle, Levi T. Safford; Third assistant engineer, H. Webster; Ensign, John C. Soley; Midshipmen, Robert T. Jasper, James W. T. Conline, Nathan E. Niles, Frederick Singer; Captain's Clerk, John L. Lorigan. Later dispatches inform us of the sailing of this vessel and of her arrival at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 14th inst, for coal and a crew.

FOREIGN NAVAL MATTERS.

ADVICES from Vienna state that the Austrian Government has decided on establishing a school of naval gunnery. It is to be after the French model, and established on board the *Adria*, first-class frigate, at Pola.

THE lighthouse on Point Itacolomi, entrance of St. Marco's Bay, Maranham, Brazil, was partially destroyed by fire on the 30th of September, and the light would be discontinued for a period.

THE Italian papers state that the English squadron commanded by Lord Clarence Paget, recently cast anchor in Maddalena Roads, on the coast of Sardinia, and that on the following day Lord Clarence Paget paid a visit to General Garibaldi, at Caprera, and was received with much cordiality.

THE British steamship *Liffey* arrived at Aspinwall, Nov. 4th, with sailors and marines for the Pacific squadron. The British steamship *Chanticleer* remained at Panama at the same date on account of the troubles there. The English man-of-war *Jason* was at Havana Nov. 7th, and the *Mullett* at Jamaica last, having left Belize for that island Oct. 7th.

THE British war-vessel *Challenger* from Feejee to Sydney recently touched at Tanna, where a volcano was found in a state of great activity. Large quantities of lava are being poured down the sides of the mountain and huge stones are thrown out at intervals. One stone thrown out during the day the commodore stopped at the island weighed about five tons. The volcano has a very large crater, with four mouths, only one of which is active.

THE Prussian Admiralty has determined to arm the *Ariadne*, a wooden corvette now building, with six guns of very heavy calibre, seventy-two and ninety-six pounders, according to the Prussian terminology. It is expected that these guns will be able to do great damage to cuirassed ships, when fired at long range. Being much swifter in her movements than the ironclads, it is expected that she will engage them at an advantage miles off, and by her manoeuvring prove a dangerous enemy to the strongest of them.

THE British cruisers in the Persian Gulf have been actively employed of late. The piratical Shiek of Bahrien, who has been doing an extensive amount of piracy on his own account, has at last come to grief. Two British ships, after two days bombardment, destroyed his stronghold last September, and then proceeded down the coast, levying and collecting fines to the amount of a quarter of a million—of pounds, we suppose, though that is not stated. They then went to Muscat, which they found besieged by rebels, who had taken the town the day before, the Sultan or Imaum escaping with difficulty to a fort, where he had been blazing away at the enemy in the town ever since. He managed to get his harem and valuables on board one of his frigates, which

the rebels threatened to attack, but had not yet done at the last accounts.

A LETTER from Hamburg says that experiments with torpedoes have been taking place at Kiel in presence of Admiral Jackman, and that they have proved successful, a vessel having been completely destroyed.

THE correspondent of the *Times* writes that the Prussian Admiralty have determined upon a novel experiment in the art of naval warfare. The *Ariadne*, a corvette now building, is to be armed with six guns of heavy calibre (72 and 96-pounders, according to the Prussian terminology), capable of doing grievous damage to cuirassed ships a long distance off. As the "*Ariadne*" is to be only of wood, she will not dare to approach the iron monsters of the sea close enough to offer them a direct mark; but what would constitute her weakness at close quarters will, it is expected, render her all the more formidable at a distance. Being much swifter in her movements than the ironclads, it is expected she will engage them at an advantage miles off, and by her manoeuvring prove a dangerous enemy to the strongest of them. A single well-aimed shot from her decks would create a dreadful havoc in ships protected by 8-inch and 9-inch plates of th best kind hitherto in use.

NAVAL MONUMENT FUND.

THE following is a statement of the fund now in the hands of the Treasurer of the U. S. Naval Academy for the erection of a monument to the officers and men who were killed in the late war:

September 30, 1866, cash on hand.....	\$8,369 83
June 23, 1867, received from W. H. Webb, Esq.....	\$500 00
July 1, 1867, received from interest.....	239 90
October 24, 1867, received from W. C. Whittemore, Esq.....	1,000 00
October 24, 1867, received from F. H. Stott, Esq.....	50 00
January 1, 1868, received from interest.....	265 32
January 1, 1868, received from interest.....	32 73
April 29, 1868, received from W. C. Whittemore, Esq.....	1,100 00
May 6, 1868, received from W. C. Whittemore, Esq.....	600 00
May 11, 1868, received from subscription of Midshipmen, Naval Academy.....	84 00
May 21, 1868, received from W. C. Whittemore, Esq.....	800 00
June 1, 1868, received from W. C. Whittemore, Esq.....	92 19
June 30, 1868, received from subscription of Midshipmen, Naval Academy.....	208 00
June 30, 1868, received from interest.....	269 93
July 23, 1868, received from interest.....	65 77
September 29, 1868, received from officers and crew of practice ship <i>Macedonian</i> (cruise of 1868).....	384 50
October 6, 1868, received from officers and crew practice ship <i>Saratoga</i> (cruise of 1868).....	88 00
November 11, 1868, received from officers and crew of practice ship <i>Date</i> (cruise of 1868).....	56 40—\$5,927 84
Total.....	\$12,297 67

Of the above sum, \$12,134 33 is invested in U. S. 5-20 Bonds, and the sum of \$163 34 in cash in the hands of the Treasurer.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Chaplain Charles R. Hale, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

NOVEMBER 9.—Lieutenant George W. Pigman, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

NOVEMBER 10.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, to duty at the Naval Hospital at New York.

NOVEMBER 11.—Lieutenant H. C. Raebel, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Saratoga*.

NOVEMBER 13.—Commander Paul Shirley, to command the receiving ship *Independence*.

Commander R. W. Shufeldt, to command the Naval Rendezvous at New York on December 11th next.

Commander George E. Belknap, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. L. Green, from duty at the New York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

NOVEMBER 9.—Ensign George B. Livingston, from duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

NOVEMBER 10.—Admiral D. G. Farragut, from command of the European Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 11.—Lieutenant C. H. Pendleton, from duty on board the apprentice ship *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 12.—Captain William A. Parker, from command of the receiving ship *Independence*.

Commander A. C. Rhinds, from command of the Naval Rendezvous at New York, on December 11th next, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Samuel N. Kane, from duty on board the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNED.

NOVEMBER 9.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. Gibson.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 10.—Abel F. Price, an assistant surgeon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER 11.—Rear-Admiral William Radford, now in command of the Washington Navy-yard, has received preparatory orders to command the European Squadron.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 11.—Mate T. H. Jenks, from iron-clad duty at New Orleans, and granted leave for discharge.

MUSTERED OUT.

NOVEMBER 9.—Acting Master J. B. Wood and Acting Third Assistant Engineer O. C. Chamberlain.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named Volunteer Naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Ensigns John F. Churchill, J. S. Roberts, W. J. Herring and E. C. Huggins, from November 15th.

Mate A. T. Jennings, from November 15th.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons George H. Butler, from November 12th, and W. L. Wheeler, from November 15th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers W. E. Webster and A. J. Redmond, from November 12th.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 14, 1868:

Carl Louis Traeder, landsman, August 27th, U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*, River Gironde, France.

Joseph Coles, seaman, August 28th, U. S. steamer *Franklin*, Buried at Constantinople.

John Murphy, first-class seaman, September 16th, U. S. steamer *Franklin*, Buried at Trieste.

UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.

THE *New York Democrat* states: that the revenue marine of the United States comprises thirty-one vessels in active service, officered by thirty-five captains, at a salary of \$2,500 per annum; thirty-nine first lieutenants, at \$1,800; thirty-three second lieutenants, at \$1,500; thirty-nine third lieutenants, at \$1,200; twenty-one chief engineers, at \$1,800; twenty-one first-assistant engineers, at \$1,500; and twenty-one second assistant-engineers, at \$1,200. The whole force is under the supreme control of the Secretary of the Treasury, but more immediately under the efficient supervision of William Handy, Esq., of the treasury, who entered that department as an officer of the revenue service, twenty-two years ago, under Robert J. Walker's administration, and has retained charge of the revenue marine bureau ever since. The duties of these vessels consist not only in guarding a sea-board coast extending from Eastport, Maine, to the Rio Grande, in Texas, a distance exceeding thirty-five hundred miles, but in preventing smuggling on our ocean lakes, rendering assistance to vessels in distress, and enforcing the provisions of quarantine and other State laws. To protect her customs revenue, England employs three thousand men as a Coast Guard, and ten thousand men as a naval reserve, who are liable to coast-guard duty, and has a fleet of vessels a hundred times greater than our own. The treaty of Ghent, signed after the war of 1812, provided for the disbanding of war vessels on our lakes, and that six months' notice on either side was requisite before they could be reinstated. The expenses of conducting the war, requiring the introduction of new tariffs, increasing the duties on imports, gave every encouragement for smuggling, and after the necessary notice had been given by Mr. Seward to the British authorities, six elegant revenue steam-vessels of war, from five to six hundred tons burthen, were constructed and placed upon the lakes. Five of these vessels, the *Chase*, *Fessenden*, *Perry*, *John A. Dix* and *Andrew Johnson*, were put out of commission by the late Congress and are now laid up and probably rotting. As we increased our forces on the lakes, the English Government increased theirs, and while at the present moment we have only two vessels, the *Michigan*, of the Navy, and *John Sherman*, revenue cutter, to represent our interests, the English Government has no less than nine gun-boats in actual commission. One of these vessels, the *John A. Dix*, two summers ago, saved one hundred and sixty souls from shipwreck; their lake duties in assisting vessels in distress being almost as arduous and important as their coastwise ones.

THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The following are the names, etc., of the vessels employed on the revenue marine on the Atlantic coast, with their stations and cruising grounds:

Moscow, steam-propeller, one hundred tons; station, Eastport; cruising grounds, Eastport to Mount Desert, Maine.

Dobbin, schooner, one hundred and twenty tons; station, Castine; cruising grounds, Mount Desert to Whitehead, Maine.

Mahoning, steam-propeller, three hundred tons; station, Portland; cruising grounds, Whitehead to Cape Ann, Mass.

Vigilant, schooner, two hundred tons; station, Boston; cruising grounds, Cape Ann to Edgartown, Mass.

Hamlin, tug, sixty-five tons; station, Boston; cruising grounds, Boston harbor and bay.

Active, schooner, one hundred tons; station, New Bedford; cruising grounds, Buzzard Bay and Vineyard Sound.

Crawford, schooner, one hundred and twenty tons; station, Newport; cruising grounds, Holmes's Hole to Watch Hill.

Campbell, schooner, one hundred tons; station, New London; cruising grounds, Watch Hill to Falkland Island.

—, schooner, five tons; cruising grounds, Black Island and Montauk.

Toucey, schooner, fifty tons; Falkland Island to Eaton's Neck and Gardner's Bay.

Bronx, side-wheel steamer, one hundred and thirty tons; station, New York; cruising grounds, New York to Bridgeport and Long Island.

Uno, tug, sixty-five tons; station, New York; cruising grounds, boarding vessels in New York harbor and bay.

Jasmine, tug, sixty-five tons; station, New York; cruising grounds, boarding vessels in New York harbor and bay.

McCulloch, side-wheel steamer, four hundred tons; station, New York; cruising grounds, New York bay and on the coast from Montauk to Great Egg harbor.

Miami, steam-propeller, one hundred and fifty tons; station, Wilmington, Del.; cruising grounds, Delaware Bay and from Great Egg harbor to Hog Island.

Seward, side-wheel steamer, one hundred and forty tons; station, Philadelphia; cruising grounds, Delaware river and part of the bay.

Northerner, side-wheel steamer, two hundred and eighty tons; station, Baltimore; cruising grounds, Chesapeake bay and from Hog Island to Cape Hatteras.

Guthrie, tug, sixty-eight tons; station, Baltimore; cruising grounds, Baltimore harbor and Patuxent River.

E. A. Stevens, steam-propeller, one hundred tons; station, Newbern, N. C.; cruising grounds, Cape Hatteras to Ocrakoke and the different sounds and rivers.

Thompson, schooner, fifty tons; station, Beaufort, N. C.; cruising grounds, Ocrakoke to New Top-sail Inlet.

Moccasin, steam-propeller, one hundred and fifty tons; station, Wilmington, N. C.; cruising grounds, Wilmington River and the coast from New Top-sail to Georgetown, S. C.

Racer, schooner, one hundred tons; station, Charleston; cruising grounds, Georgetown to Port Royal, S. C.

Nansemond, side-wheel steamer, two hundred and eighty tons; station, Savannah; cruising grounds, Port Royal to Fernandina, including various sounds and rivers.

Rescue, schooner, one hundred tons; station, Fernandina; cruising grounds, Fernandina to Cape Carnareval.

Resolute, schooner, one hundred tons; station, Key West; cruising grounds, Key West to Cape Canareval, East Florida, and to Tortugas and Cedar Keys, West Florida, a distance of 600 miles.

Petrel, schooner, one hundred tons; station, Appalachicola; cruising grounds, Pensacola to Cedar Keys.

Delaware, side-wheel steamer, two hundred and eighty tons; station, Mobile; cruising grounds, Mobile Bay, and from Pensacola to Ship Island.

Wilderness, side-wheel steamer, two hundred and ninety tons; station, New Orleans; cruising grounds, Ship Island to Sabine River, and various passes of the Mississippi.

Relief, schooner, one hundred tons; station, Galveston; cruising grounds, Sabine River to Indianola, Texas.

Antietam, schooner, seventy-five tons; station, Brazos; cruising grounds, Rio Grande to Indianola.

Elia, tug, thirty tons; station, New Orleans; cruising on Lake Ponchartrain.

The number of vessels employed on the Atlantic Coast and the different bays, rivers, etc., are thirteen schooners, twelve steamers, and five steam-tugs, making thirty in all to protect a coast of over thirty-five hundred miles.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The revenue vessels on the Pacific Coast are as follows:

Lincoln, steam-propeller, four hundred tons; station, San Francisco; cruising grounds, cruises from Monterey to Columbia River.

Reliance, schooner, two hundred tons; station, San Diego; cruising grounds, cruises from San Diego to Monterey.

Lane, schooner, one hundred and twenty tons; station, Puget Sound; cruising grounds, cruises in Puget Sound, etc.—almost unseaworthy.

Wyanda, steam-propeller, four hundred tons; station, Sitka; cruising grounds, cruises on the Alaska Coast.

NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE. By Horace Greeley. New York: J. B. Ford & Co.

We once heard a political orator say that where he lived in Ohio there were many good old deacons who would rather tear a leaf out of their bibles, anywhere, then mutilate a single copy of their files of the *Tribune*. Although this speech must be taken as somewhat metaphorical, there is perhaps no journal in America which has such a hold on its readers as that over which Mr. Greeley presides, and of which he is the founder. The recollections, therefore, of the life of this prominent journalist, which has indeed been a busy one, must undoubtedly prove both cheering and instructive to those American boys who are struggling under difficulties incident to poverty and obscurity, and to whom his autobiographical sketches are dedicated.

Horace Greeley was born in 1811, and as his early entrance into politics and public life brought him into intimate connection with most of the celebrated characters of the Republic since that time, the *Recollections* of his life serve to place before the younger generation, in a clearer light, many points in our country's history. In this respect the portion devoted to an account of the various Presidential elections in which he participated, is particularly interesting. The existence of the present volume is due to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Bonner, in whose paper most of its contents originally appeared, and at whose solicitation they were written.

While tracing the varying vicissitudes of his life, Mr. Greeley gives us his views on temperance, socialism, and many other reformatory and progressive measures in which he at various times became actively engaged. While no one who reads these autobiographical sketches can fail to see much to admire and esteem in their author, there are also visible those peculiarities of mind and character which have made Horace Greeley the much-loved and heartily-detested man he is. A facsimile of his handwriting serves as a frontispiece to the work, and those who study his character closely cannot fail to see how thoroughly it is portrayed in his chirography.

In looking over Mr. Greeley's remarks on the various Presidents, we were struck with his tribute to the memory of "Old Zack," especially, inasmuch as the people of the United States have so recently chosen a soldier to be their Chief Magistrate. He says General Taylor "turned out better than had been expected. He was a man of little education or literary culture, but of signal good sense, coolness, and freedom from prejudice. Few trained and polished statesmen have proved fitter depositaries of civil power than this rough old soldier, whose life had been largely passed in camp and bivouac, on the rude outskirts of civilization, or in savage wastes, far beyond it. General Taylor died too soon for his country's good, but not till he had proved himself a wise and good ruler, if not even a great one." May all this and more, too, save his untimely death, prove true of the Great Captain who is to preside over the destinies of this nation for the next four years. In the closing chapter, in which Mr. Greeley speaks of his children who have died, there is a touching pathos, which will not fail to touch a responsive chord in every parent's breast, while it cannot fail to be a matter of tender regret that little "Pickie," at least, was not spared to develop into maturity the beautiful character he displayed in his childhood. The autobiography is followed by several essays on various subjects, which have no appropriate place in the body of the work. The present volume is the first we have received bearing the imprint of Ford & Co., who are deserving of much praise for the excellence of its typographical appearance, and also for the good taste displayed in all the mechanical details of the book.

UNDER the title of "The Story of a Regiment" Mr. E. Hannaford, of Cincinnati, has published a history of the campaigns and associations in the field of the Sixth regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment,

which sprang from the "Guthrie Grays," originally entered the service for three months, and was subsequently re-organized for a three years' service. The Sixth Ohio formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the various battles in which that army was engaged, from Pittsburg Landing to the fighting which took place in East Tennessee in 1864, incident upon the defence of Knoxville.

The history of the services of this regiment throws additional light upon the details of the campaigns of one of the important armies of the West, and it will therefore be welcomed and read by many military students, as well as those who have a personal interest in the officers and men who composed this fine body of infantry soldiers. In addition to the main history, the volume contains much interesting matter of a miscellaneous character, including a roster of the Independent Guthrie Grays and of the Sixth Ohio during its three years' term.

We have received from Henry Payot & Co., of San Francisco, a very handsome pamphlet, entitled, "The Story of the Kearsarge and Alabama," giving a well-written, detailed account of the engagement between these vessels.

THE second volume of Mr. Kinglake's history of the "Invasion of the Crimea" has been reprinted by Harper & Brothers. Several extracts from this work have appeared in our columns, from which our readers have already been able to form a correct opinion of the interesting character of this history, as well as of the ability of its author as a military historian.

A NEW York newspaper notices some of the important offices obtained by American citizens in China and Japan, and advises the seven or eight hundred eager office-seekers, who are crowding General Grant's post-office box with their beseeching letters, and with such discouraging results, to seek solace in the Orient. It gives them these encouraging examples of the success of Americans in getting office from our antipodal friends: A Boston man, Mr. Edward S. Benson, has been elected Mayor of Yokohama, Japan, with a salary of \$3,500 in gold, and a house free of rent. Another American, H. W. Grinnell, of New York, has lately been appointed Inspector-General of the Japanese Navy. Another, General Paul Frank, is Chief of Ordnance in the Japanese Army. General Ward and Captain Burgevine, both Americans, long led a foreign detachment of the Chinese Army, and still another American, named Burlingame, is in the diplomatic service of the same country. A writer in the *Galaxy* for November tells us, also, that China, at one time, came near alluring from us even our General Butler. After speaking of the two American officers in China—Ward and Burgevine—he says:

Just here I am reminded of a decision once formed by a very prominent public man in the United States, which, if it had been carried out, would have left vacant a remarkable place in our recent annals; but, in all probability, would have filled a greater one in the history of China. I refer to General Benjamin F. Butler, who, not many months since, told this writer that he, when comparatively a young man, with some dozen other gentlemen of intellect and energy, restless under the restraints of our then comparative dead-level of life, and probably inspired thereto by Caleb Cushing's animated descriptions and defence of China and Chinese character, determined to go to that country and offer their services to the Imperial Government. Their plans included the creation of a military force, such as General Ward afterward commanded. If I am not mistaken, either Ward or Burgevine was included with Mr. Butler among the adventurous party referred to. But two of them finally sailed to China. One or both met death there. It would be a curious speculation to endeavor to realize what would have followed the advent in China, at the beginning of its vast civil war, of a body of young and able adventurers, of whom General Butler would have been a leading, if not the master spirit.

THE following is a list of officers reporting at headquarters Department of the East since last report: Brevet Captain M. C. Wilkinson, second lieutenant Forty-second Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Candler, lieutenant-colonel Forty-second Infantry; Brevet Major W. P. Huxford, captain U. S. A.; Captain Morgan L. Ogden, Eighteenth Infantry; Brevet Major J. H. Butler, captain Forty-second Infantry; Brevet Second Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General J. J. Dana, Quartermaster's Department; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Quartermaster's Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel W. Benjamin, captain Second U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant G. F. D. Price, Fifth Cavalry.

DOCTOR A. D. Wilson, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with Company C, Tenth Cavalry, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Wallace, Kan., and report on his arrival to the commanding officer Fifth Cavalry for duty with that regiment in the field.

DOCTOR G. F. Gill, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with the Fifth Cavalry, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of Company H, Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Wallace, for duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, aide-de-camp, has been ordered to proceed to the Osage Indian Reservation under special instructions from the major-general commanding.

LIEUTENANT J. T. W. Page, U. S. Revenue service, has been ordered to the steamer *Delaware*, at present stationed in Mobile Bay.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 16, 1868.)

Tuesday, November 10th.

THE extension of leave of absence granted Post Chaplain E. B. Tuttle, in Special Orders No. 115, October 13, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended three days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Chambers McKibbin, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Fifth Military District.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office, as directs the commanding officers Seventeenth U. S. Infantry and Thirtieth U. S. Infantry each to detail a first lieutenant from their respective regiments for recruiting service for the ensuing two years, is hereby revoked.

Wednesday, November 11th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Funk, first lieutenant Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 136, September 9, 1868, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended four months.

As fast as the officers detailed for general recruiting service under the provisions of paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 266, November 6, 1868, from this office report for duty, they will be assigned to replace other officers now on recruiting duty, who will be relieved and ordered to join their regiments. The following officers are excepted from the provisions of this order: Brevet Major W. M. Quimby, captain U. S. Army (retired); First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, Fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, Ninth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Lloyd, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major G. M. Bascom, first lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General H. D. Wallen, lieutenant colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Bartlett, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General U. R. Woods, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-third U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Hospital Steward Charles Ambrook, U. S. Army, now on furlough from Fort Davis, Texas, is hereby discharged from the service of the United States. The commanding officer at Fort Davis, Texas, will forward the discharge and final statements to him at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The verbal instructions given by the General of the Army, the 5th instant, to Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, colonel Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, to proceed from Galena, Illinois, to Washington City, and report at the Headquarters Army of the United States, are hereby confirmed.

Brevet Major-General John E. Smith, colonel Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, having completed the duty for which he was directed to report at the Headquarters Army of the United States, will return to Galena, Illinois, and avail himself of the remainder of his present leave of absence.

Thursday, November 12th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Captain G. O. McMullin, Third U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months from December 5, 1868, with permission to leave the United States, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Holden, surgeon U. S. Army (retired).

The telegraphic order of the 11th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Major E. R. Parry, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for two weeks, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanding general First Military District will order the headquarters Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry to Memphis, Tennessee. The commanding general Department of the Cumberland, will order the companies of the regiment to rendezvous at Memphis. Suitable officers will be selected to return to this city for the regimental and company property pertaining to the command, and the regiment will then proceed to Austin, Texas, and report to the commanding general Fifth Military District, for duty.

Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., First U. S. Artillery, is hereby transferred from Company "M" to Battery "K" and will join his proper station without delay.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 259, October 29, 1868, from this office, as directed Assistant Surgeon Howard Culbertson to at once repair to New York City and report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, is hereby so amended as to direct him to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, President of the Retiring Board, to convene at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th instant.

Leave of absence for four months, to commence on or about the 1st day of February, 1869, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William Kapus, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Captain James Davison, second lieutenant U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will repair to his home, Cleveland, Ohio.

Friday, November 13th.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major F. H. Bates, captain U. S. Army (retired), is hereby detailed for duty as Recorder of the Board to retire disabled officers, to convene in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 16th instant, and of which Brevet Brigadier-General Graham is President.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major E. S. Ewing, first lieutenant Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Virginia for assignment.

By direction of the President, Captain Joseph L. Tidball, U. S. Army (retired), will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the South, for duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 269, November 10, 1868, from this office, as directed Captain Chambers McKibbin, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, to proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Fifth Military District, is hereby revoked, and he will report for duty to Major-General Meade, commanding Department of the South.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, as directs him to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Pearson, Jr., captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. A. Borthwick, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 50, October 6, 1868, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay reporting at headquarters Department of the Missouri for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Savtelle, quartermaster.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 61, October 19, 1868, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

The following named officers will proceed, without delay, to join their proper commands: Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to await orders from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Order No. 6, August 27, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, until the receipt of Paragraph 9 of Special Orders No. 272, November 13, 1868, from this office, directing him to join his proper command.

Brevet Captain R. G. Rutherford, second lieutenant, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), will report, without delay, to the commanding general Department of Washington, for temporary duty on Court martial.

Paragraph 1 of Regimental Order No. 27, October 5, 1868, from Headquarters Ninth U. S. Cavalry, assigning Second Lieutenant Gustavus Valois, of that regiment, to Company C, is hereby confirmed.

Leave of absence for ten days is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. McFerran, deputy quartermaster-general.

Saturday, November 14th.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from this office, granting Captain George R. Vernon, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay sailing from New York until the 16th instant, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major T. J. Gregg, first lieutenant Second U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 184, October 21, 1868, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

The superintendent mounted recruiting service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward, without delay, under proper charge, all disposable recruits at that post to Fort Harker, Kansas, where they will be reported to Major-General Sheridan, for assignment.

Upon his own application, Second Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby transferred from Company I to Company L. He will join his proper station without delay.

Permission to delay fifteen days en route in complying with Paragraph 9 of Special Orders No. 263, November 2, 1868, from this office, is hereby granted first lieutenant G. H. Ziegler, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

Monday, November 16th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 201, August 22, 1868, from this office, as directed Brevet Major W. J. Twining, captain Corps of Engineers, to report to Brevet Major-General Terry, commanding Department of Dakota, for duty on his staff as aide-de-camp, is hereby amended so as to omit the words "as aide-de-camp."

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General A. McD. McCook, lieutenant colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 35, September 18, 1868, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster-general, in Special Orders No. 71, November 9, 1868, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, is hereby extended ten days.

The following named officers of the Ordnance Department will repair to this city at such time as they may be needed by Brevet Major-General Holt, judge-advocate of the court of inquiry in the case of Brevet Major General Dyer, and report as witnesses to Major General Thomas, president of the court. As soon as their services can be dispensed with they will return, without delay, to their proper stations: Brevet Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, lieutenant-colonel; Brevet Captain M. L. Poland, first lieutenant; Brevet Brigadier-General Justin Dimick, colonel U. S. A. (retired).

First Lieutenant H. E. Scott, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, now on temporary duty at Headquarters Army of the United States, will proceed, without delay, to rejoin his company in the Fifth Military District.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain E. R.

Ames, Seventh U. S. Infantry, will report in person to the chief signal officer of the army for duty.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. Moore, quartermaster, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the retiring board, convened at New York City by Special Orders No. 449, September 21, 1867, from this office, until he receive notification of the decision of the board in his case, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

THE annual report of the Quartermaster-General has been submitted to the Secretary of War. The following is an abstract of its provisions:

The balance of appropriation to the credit of the Department undrawn July 1, 1867, was, in round numbers, \$19,000,000. The appropriation for deficiency for the fiscal year 1868, was \$12,000,000; amount credited to appropriations on account of various sales, \$6,000,000; and total, subject to requisitions of the quartermaster, \$37,000,000. The expenditures have been \$36,500,000, leaving, with the balance of appropriations for 1868, and the appropriations for 1869 of \$14,000,000, nearly \$15,000,000 available for the fiscal year 1869. The present number of officers in the quartermaster's corps has been found wholly insufficient to discharge its duties. The quartermaster argues that true economy would lead to an increase, as the duties are such as require officers experienced in the varied business of the Department. Operations connected with the settlement of Southern railroad accounts are treated of at length. The total debt of these roads for material purchased and interest upon it is \$8,500,000. The payments to September 30th last had amounted to less than \$4,000,000. Sixteen railroads have paid in full, namely: Petersburg, Virginia Central, Virginia and Tennessee, Mobile and Great Northern, Memphis and Charleston, New Orleans and Jackson, Tennessee and Great Northern, Mississippi Central, Montgomery and West Point, Rome, Western and Atlantic, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, South-western, Macon and Western, and South Carolina. Many have shown dispositions to discharge their debt faithfully; some have been obliged to ask for time; but others appear to be holding off in hopes of being relieved by Congress or in some other way from just debts to which they have pledged their faith and given bonds to the United States. Nearly two-thirds of the total amount unpaid is the debt of four roads in Tennessee, namely: Nashville and Chattanooga, North-western, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, and East Tennessee and Georgia.

In the matter of general railroad transportation he says that of sums earned by the Pacific Road, one-half is paid in cash and one-half credited on bonds issued them by the Government. Transportation over railroads other than the Pacific lines has been as follows: 90,000 tons of freight, at a cost of \$289,221, and 40,000 persons, at a cost of \$484,123. The Union Pacific transported from the 30th of June, 1867, to the 30th September, 1868, about 20,777 tons munitions of war and 7,415 persons, at a cost of \$1,070,655; the Union Pacific Eastern Division, for the same time, 15,157 tons and 6,395 persons, at a cost of \$531,275. The fleet of transports, one thousand strong at the close of the war, have been sold or released. Thirty-seven Government vessels of all kinds have been in the service of departments for the whole or part of the year, and thirty-nine vessels of all kinds have been chartered for greater or less time.

The question of Government stock, particularly the question of securing the best cavalry horses, is discussed at considerable length, and the opinion is given that greater economy and far better stock would be secured by following the example of the great European nations and establishing two stock farms, one in Texas and the other on the Western Plains. Total number of animals now in the service is as follows: Horses, including officers' horses, 13,291; mules, 17,866; oxen, 211. He has sold 331 buildings during the year, and transferred 108 to the Freedmen's Bureau. The most important and expensive operations in military buildings for the year have been on the frontiers of Texas. The showing made regarding clothing and equipments is especially favorable. The large stock on hand at the close of the war has supplied all the more important articles, and will continue to supply them for several years. The sales of damaged articles and of stock liable to decay have paid all expenses of the care of stock on hand and furnished all new articles needed. No appropriation has been asked for clothing since the close of the war, and none will be needed this year. Several large depots have been closed. The one at Jeffersonville, Ind., will be discontinued at an early day. The appropriation of \$180,000 for a fire-proof storehouse there has been paid into the surplus fund in the Treasury, and the project of building such storehouses abandoned. The sales of surplus and damaged clothing and equipments for the year have amounted to nearly \$4,000,000, which has been passed to the credit of the appropriation.

One of the most interesting portions of the report relates to national cemeteries. Great attention has been paid to gathering and identifying remains of soldiers. The number of national cemeteries is now seventy-two, and reports have also been received of 320 local post or private grounds. Total number of graves, 316,233, of which the occupants of 175,764 have been satisfactorily identified. The amounts expended for sites, coal, transportation and all purposes connected with the work to June 30th last, was \$2,600,000. Estimated expense for next year, \$500,000. While amounts expended seem large, it must be remembered that, on account of numbers who died at the hospitals and camps at the North, the work has really extended over nearly the whole settled territory of the United States. The Quartermaster-General recommends the employment of disabled soldiers for superintendents and all other service about

these grounds. He thinks the States should not be applied to for monuments, but that the Government should consider the whole care as a sacred trust. Fifteen rolls of honor have been published, five are in the hands of the printer, and six more will complete the number. They contain a list of the graves of nearly 200,000 soldiers, with a record of the place where the remains were found, and a list of nearly 100,000 graves which are as yet unknown, but which existing records may identify. Careful records of everything found with each body, and of all that could serve to help identify have been preserved. The wooden headboards are fast decaying. Stone, the quartermaster regards as too costly, and he recommends hollow rectangular blocks of galvanized iron, filled with earth or cement. The quartermaster thinks that the attention of Congress should be called to the operations of the law of March 30, 1868, by which the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department is made final and binding over the heads of departments. He says under it pay for many contracts have been allowed which were made without the authority of the Department, and even against positive orders.

The report closes by referring to the great evil of furnishing Indians with improved arms, and he recommends that no arms be supplied to any Indian not a citizen. Arrows will do for such.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.

THE report of Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, is made public. The following is an abstract of the report:

The Adjutant-General of the Army has made his annual report to the Secretary of War. The actual strength of the regiments in the service on the 30th of September was 48,981 men, of whom there were 4,340 men in the Engineer, Ordnance, and other special branches of the service. An unusually large number of discharges have been granted during the year on individual applications, and these, with ordinary discharges and casualties, are rapidly diminishing the regiments, except of cavalry, which are necessarily kept in force, because of the Indian depredations. It is reported that 4,500 men are to be discharged before New Year's, by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment. The number of desertions last year was 2,700 less than that in the previous year, and the number of deserters arrested was nearly one thousand greater, and the proportion of losses by desertion to the strength of the army is considerably less than last year. Recruiting was carried on for all branches of the service until November 26, 1867, when orders were issued to reduce all regiments of infantry and artillery except the ten light batteries, to the number of fifty privates per company, and to reduce the recruiting service by breaking up all rendezvous except four for cavalry and four for infantry. Recruiting for infantry and artillery was suspended April 3, 1868, except in cases of old soldiers desiring to enlist; and on the 24th of July, 1868, instruction was issued prohibiting all enlistments or reenlistments, except as musicians, of any men in either of these two branches. It is added that to still further reduce the expense and strength of the military establishment, the detachments at the recruiting depots have been reduced as much as possible, and the schools of instruction have been suspended. No recruiting of any kind but for cavalry has been going on since the end of last July, and there are only five stations for recruiting in this arm of the service. The regiments on the Pacific coast have, as far as possible, to avoid expense of transportation, been supplied with recruits obtained in California. The strength of all the colored regiments in the service is nearly up to the required standard. The adjutant-general renews the recommendation which he made last year, namely, that men be enlisted for five instead of three years. He further recommends that Congress authorize the enlistment of boys over twelve years, as musicians, with the consent of their parents. They must now be sixteen, and are too old to begin training, especially for drummers. To meet a contingency which he regrets has of late several times arisen, he recommends that the President be empowered to drop from the rolls of the Army any officer who deserts and cannot be arrested for court-martial within three months of the time of desertion. It is also recommended that the Superintendents of the National Cemeteries be placed on the footing of enlisted men. General Townsend says that at the date of his annual report there were 203 volunteer officers in the service, all of whom but General Howard, head of the Freedmen's Bureau, have since been mustered out—at that date there were mustering and disbursing offices at Albany, Philadelphia and Columbus, Ohio, which have since been closed. Commutation money to the amount of \$87,770 has been refunded under the act of February, 1867, and as one clause of said act prevents the payment of some just claims that have been received at the department since it was passed, the repeal of that proviso is recommended. Nearly all the legal claims for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, have been paid or are on file undergoing examination and verification, with a view to payment. The report speaks of fraudulent claims that are from time to time presented, and recommends that laws be enacted limiting the time within which claims for expenses incurred prior to muster into service may be presented. The adjutant-general speaks at some length on the subject of military prisons. He says that the present system of punishment in the Army not only fails to reform the men, but tends to degrade them, and that by throwing hardened and desperate criminals into close contact with young and thoughtless soldiers, subjects the latter to contamination by both precept and example. He forcibly alludes to the evils of the guard-house confinement, and holds that they are the fruitful cause of desertion. He remarks that men who have been guilty of offences against the civil law, often enter the Army to escape the penalty of their offences, and at this time there is no way of getting rid of these men; for if they are discharged from one regiment they will go to another part of the country and enlist

again under other names. After speaking further and with much feeling and judgment on this subject of Army discipline and punishment, the adjutant-general declares again, as he did last year, for military prisons. These, he says, if properly managed, would serve as reformatory institutions, and would rid the army of many vicious and insubordinate men; they would materially diminish the need and expense of courts-martial; prevent the discharge of many desperate men in unsettled parts of the country, where they always become pests and outlaws; and would facilitate the recognition of offenders against the civil law who have entered the ranks of the Army. He proposes to build the first prison in New York harbor, and if that is found to work well, then he should have Congress provide for similar institutions on Ship Island, at one point on the Pacific coast, and at one point in the Mississippi valley. The labor of convicts and the stoppages of pay would, he thinks, nearly support each prison after its erection. He would have companies of discipline attached to each prison, into which, under proper regulations, all idle and worthless men of the class who prefer being in the guard-house to doing duty, should be transferred, and would have these vagabonds severely dealt with. He sketches his plan in detail, and suggests that it be submitted to Congress. The report closes with tables showing the number and rank of officers in the adjutant-general's department.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1868.

Hon. John M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of finances and general transactions of the Medical Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1868:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The funds of the Medical and Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, consisted of a balance remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1867...	\$2,909,614 08
In the hands of disbursing officers.....	72,826 25
Appropriation for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, per Act approved March 2, 1867...	90,000 00
Amount derived from the sales of medical and hospital property.....	155,326 83
Recovered for stores lost in transportation.....	402 90
Received for board of officers for hospitals.....	1,945 03
Refundment of expenditures made on account of the Quartermaster's Department.....	561 85
From all other sources.....	23 52
Total.....	\$3,230,400 47
The disbursements during the fiscal year were:	
For payment of debts contracted prior to July 1, 1867.....	\$1,017,062 40
For current expenses, viz:	
For medical and hospital supplies.....	\$250,051 64
For pay of private physicians.....	11,823 69
For pay of hospital employees.....	12,714 67
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals.....	450 47
For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen.....	15,642 00
For expenses of purveying depots.....	103,466 41
Miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, including clerks of medical directors, expenses of medical boards, and disbursements for the Surgeon-General's Office, for the library of the Surgeon-General's office and the Army Medical Museum.....	43,215 56
Turned into the Treasury as tax on salaries paid.....	2,056 47
Transferred to the Pay Department to be used in paying contract surgeons.....	300,000 00
Total disbursed.....	\$1,756,008 27
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1868.....	\$1,227,644 43
Balance in the hands of disbursing officers.....	146,147 72
Total.....	\$3,230,400 47

* Of this amount \$912,427 00 was merely transferred to the appropriation for discharged soldiers and not drawn from the Treasury, but subsequently carried to the Surplus Fund.

† Furnished during the year 164 arms, 172 legs, 6 hands, 7 feet, other apparatus 38.

At the date of my last annual report, epidemic cholera and yellow fever prevailed among the troops in various sections of the country, a very full and exhaustive report of which was published for the information of medical officers of the Army in Circular No. 1, War Department, Surgeon-General's Office, June 10, 1868. To this date there has been no well-authenticated case of epidemic cholera or yellow fever reported as occurring among troops in the present year.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded for the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1868, received in the Division of Records of this office to this date, represent an average mean strength of 45,257 white and 4,774 colored troops.

For the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported under treatment was 137,581, or 2,908 per 1,000 of strength—nearly three entries on the sick report during the year for each man. Of this number of cases, 118,925 were for disease alone, and 12,656 for wounds, accidents and injuries; being 2,628 per 1,000 of strength for disease, and 280 per 1,000 of strength for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 2,852, of whom 2,510 were sick and 342 wounded, or 55 per 1,000 constantly under treatment for disease and 8 per 1,000 for wounds and injuries. The total number of deaths from all causes reported was 1,353; of which 1,175 were from disease and 178 for wounds, accidents, and injuries—being at the rate of 26 deaths from disease and 4 from wounds to each 1,000 of strength. Of the deaths from disease 427 were from yellow fever, 139 from cholera, and 609, or 13 deaths per 1,000 of strength from all other diseases. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 97 cases.

Nine hundred and eighty-four white soldiers, or 22 per 1,000 of strength, were discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability.

For the colored troops the whole number of cases of all kinds treated was 14,616—being at the rate of 3,061 per 1,000 of strength, or three cases of sickness for each man. Of this number 13,530 were for disease—being 2,838 per 1,000 of strength; 1,066 were for wounds, accidents, and injuries—being 233 per 1,000. The average number constantly on sick report was 283; of whom 248

were sick and 35 wounded—being at the rate of 53 per 1,000 constantly under treatment for disease, and 7 per 1,000 for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths reported was 268; of which 242 were from disease, 26 from wounds and injuries—being at the rate of 51 deaths per 1,000 of strength from disease, and 5 per 1,000 from wounds. Of the deaths from disease 25 were from yellow fever, 89 were from cholera; leaving 128, or 27 per 1,000 of strength, from all other diseases. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was 1 death to 55 cases.

Ninety colored soldiers, or 19 per 1,000 of strength, were discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

During the year the records filed in the Record and Pension Division of this office have been searched, and such official information relative to deaths, discharges, and treatment as they contain has been furnished, in reply to the inquiries of the Pension Bureau, in 16,786 cases; Adjutant-General U. S. A., in 15,582 cases; Paymaster-General U. S. A., in 473 cases; and in 1,929 cases to other authorized inquiries, making a total of 34,770.

In the Division of Surgical Records the histories of 74,954 cases of wounds and injuries have been transcribed, chiefly from field reports, hospital case-books, and registers of 1861 and 1862 and the earlier part of 1863.

The records of the office in regard to injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, spine, and pelvis, have been classified and studied. Illustrative cases have been selected and written out in minute detail, while numerical tables have been prepared, exhibiting the progress and results of the different classes of injuries to which these individual examples belong. To illustrate these injuries for future publication, there have been completed during the year 8 chromo-lithographs, 8 lithographs, and 3 diagrams. There have also been prepared during the year, 122 wood-cuts, to be intercalated in the text descriptive of the various classes of injuries and operations; 500 pages of manuscript are in readiness for the printer, and a large amount of the statistical material is in such state of forwardness that it can be made ready for the press at a few weeks' notice. To make the publications of this office as valuable as possible in relation to the results of the major surgical injuries and operations, and especially in regard to the excisions of the larger joints and other operations embraced under the general designation of conservative surgery, much time and labor have been expended in tracing the ultimate histories of patients who have undergone such mutilations. This has been accomplished to a very satisfactory degree, through the co-operation of the examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau, of the Surgeons-General and Adjutants-General of the several States, of retired volunteer medical officers, and of private physicians. Besides the digestion and tabulation of the surgical data pertaining to the late war, there have been received and consolidated 699 quarterly reports of Post Hospitals, 34 reports of the examination of men, who, having been wounded, presented themselves for re-enlistment at recruiting stations, and 32 special reports of surgical operations.

The Army Medical Museum continues to increase in value and usefulness. During the year, 673 specimens have been added to the surgical section, 121 to the medical section, 202 to the section of comparative anatomy, 687 specimens and 114 photographic negatives of microscopical specimens to the microscopical section. An anatomical section of 163 specimens has been formed, and is rendered of especial interest by the large proportion of typical crania of the North American Aborigines which it contains. A collection of 187 specimens of Indian weapons and utensils has also been added. Two hundred and sixty-six discarded specimens, the histories of which could not be found at the period of publication of the catalogue of the Surgical Section, have been identified and restored to the collection. For the purposes of exchange with other museums, or with learned societies, either for specimens or publication, 4,473 photographs, illustrative of injuries and operations, have been printed. There were during the year 14,448 visitors to the Museum, including many military surgeons of eminence.

On the 30th of September, there were 289 garrisoned posts in the various Military Departments, beside an most equal number of detachments on temporary duty throughout the South and on expeditions, or protecting the lines of travel on the Plains, requiring medical attendance. The number of surgeons and assistant surgeons being altogether inadequate to meet this demand, it has been necessary to employ contract physicians, especially at the South, where but few of the resident physicians could take the oath necessary to their payment, and the fees for attendance in individual cases would be far in excess of the contract rates. The number of physicians so employed upon the 30th of September was 283, at rates of compensation varying from \$45 to \$125 per month; but a large proportion of these will be dispensed with so soon as the troops are concentrated in winter quarters and the condition of public affairs will admit of the discontinuance of the numerous small garrisons throughout the States recently in rebellion.

Since the date of my last annual report, three surgeons and two assistant surgeons have died, eight assistant surgeons have resigned, two assistant surgeons have been dismissed, and one assistant-surgeon cashiered—total, 16.

A Medical Board, for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant-surgeons U. S. Army, and of assistant surgeons for promotion, is now in session in New York City.

There are now 49 vacancies in the grade of assistant-surgeon.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, Captain Wm. H. Sterling, First Infantry, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General L. H. Rousseau, commanding, and assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS.

A LIVELY discussion is going on in the London *Times* on the question of teaching garrison artillerymen infantry drill. The facts are brought out that artillery recruits are now required to devote 150 hours annually, and the "duty" men 45 hours annually, to infantry drill, and only 7 to heavy rifled gun drill. General Warde, without undertaking to justify the disproportionate quantity of infantry drill, ably defends some instruction in infantry movements. The Royal Artillery, however, generally favor the abolition of infantry drill altogether. In the United States Army, it has so long been customary to drill artillery as infantry, that it is taken as a matter-of-course. The late war has shown us that it is quite possible to instruct artillerymen in the ordinary infantry manoeuvres without injuring their efficiency as gunners, and we see no reason why the same rule should not apply in the English Army.

THE field artillery in India are about to be armed with bronze muzzle-loading rifled guns. The *Army and Navy Gazette* is sorry to hear that they are to be cast in India, for what reason it does not say.

THE Vienna *New Free Press* has authentic reports of the Austrian Artillery firing at the battle of Sadowa. There were in action in that great conflict 672 guns on the side of the Imperialists; 46,535 rounds were fired; that is to say, an average of 69 each. The battle lasted nine hours, and therefore the Austrians fired 5,200 shots an hour, and 86 the minute.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna thus describes the leader of the Spanish revolution: General Prim wears a common military tunic, with two golden stars on the collar, and a white *kapi* similar to that of the Spanish cavalry, with a broad gold border. This is all that shows him to be a soldier. When in civilian's dress he gives you the idea of a drawing-room dandy, with a hobby for riding, hunting and love adventures. There is nothing martial about him, no roughness, in his character; and his manner is not in the slightest degree that of a swash-buckler. He is slight, well-formed, barely above the middle height, and when on horseback looks like anything but a Mars. But his head is far more attractive than a dozen ordinary soldier's heads. There is a mysterious brilliancy about it like that which distinguishes many portraits of a Tintoretto. The deep, intense blackness of his large eyes, his hair, and his silky whiskers and moustache, are striking even in the South, where dark people are not wanting, and combined with his olive complexion, gives an impression of strong passion. His countenance is constantly working under the impulse of an internal restlessness.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Evening Post* thus describes the Russian gun-factory at Tula, 120 miles from Moscow:

Between the river and the suburb, and just opposite to the Kremlin are the extensive gun factories of the Government, which were erected by an Englishman named Trewheeler, and are considered to be among the finest in Europe. The machinery is turned by water. The works are now under the charge of General Standerskjold, a Swedish Finn, who has the lease under a contract for the manufacture of breech-loaders and the conversion of old rifles. He receives also a compensation from the Government for superintendence. Among the machines are interesting ones of his own invention. Each rifle goes through thirty-eight distinct processes before it is complete. The system now used is that of Carle, though some rifles are still being converted according to another. The gun of Carle is a needle-gun in principle, simple in construction, and not liable to get out of order. It fires fourteen times in a minute. I have seen it stated that a breech-loader will never be of service in the hands of a clumsy Russian soldier; but the Russian peasant is not half so clumsy as he seems. If he is always breaking agricultural machines, it is through ill-will and dislike to innovation, and not through stupidity. The commonest peasant learns in a day to manage the complicated machines of the cotton factories, and needs no instruction after that. When the guns are finished they are inspected by the proper officers, and are proved by firing five rounds, when each bullet must hit a target ten inches high by six inches wide, the shape of a man's breast. At the recent review by the Emperor, at War saw, twelve thousand men fired fourteen rounds in a minute at three hundred paces, and every shot told. The Prussian officers in attendance were greatly delighted and astonished. In this factory three thousand workmen are employed, and six hundred rifles are turned out daily, besides a large quantity of chambers, which are sent to the Caucasus to be used there in the conversion of old rifles. The brother of General Standerskjold has a large gun factory at Izhev, in the Government of Viatka, where he employs twenty thousand workmen. They expect by the end of next year to have finished nine hundred thousand rifles. On asking if the workmen stole much, I was told that the loss from that source was nearly ten per cent. It is impossible to prevent it, as there are so many doors that it is impossible to search the workmen, as they do in most of the factories at Moscow.

It is reported that no appointment will be made to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brevet Major Jos. Hooker, brigadier-general U. S. Army.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

SHERIDAN'S INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

FOR some time past the copies of departmental orders, which have reached this office from General SHERIDAN's headquarters, have indicated beyond doubt that preparations were making for an important hostile movement against the Indians of the Plains. Not only the sending forward of troops and the assignments to important posts and positions of competent officers, but the large transportation to certain points of Spencer carbines and Spencer and Springfield ammunition, with 12-pounder shell and canister, and supplies and accoutrements of various sorts, made it clear that a vigorous prosecution of the campaign was at hand.

Last Monday, the 16th, General SHERIDAN, with his staff and escort, left Fort Hays for Fort Wallace. He announces that his headquarters are in the field, and the inference has been drawn that he would proceed as far south as the Canadian River, and there assume command in person of the troops operating in that region against the hostile Indians. There are several points in connection with this enterprise, of interest to set forth.

The middle of November is commonly regarded by those most experienced in the warfare of the Plains, to be the time when the Indians cease to roam at will over the open prairies. Henceforward, to about the last of April or first of May, mindful of the pitiless winter storms that sweep the Plains with almost resistless fury, they betake themselves to their winter quarters. In summer they can live carelessly, anywhere in Nebraska and Dakota, and plunder or fight with great relish, secure of their final retreat, before the winter winds and snows come. But then, if pressed, they are forced to retreat southerly, beyond the Arkansas and its southerly tributaries, through Colorado and Kansas, to the Indian Territory, or, perhaps, to New Mexico and Texas.

Now, whereas our forces have hitherto taken the middle of November as about the time to cease campaigning, SHERIDAN seems to have selected it as the time to begin. And in this difference of plan we see the augury of success. During the summer it has been like looking for a needle in a haystack to get at the Indians. Mounted on swift ponies, and with abundance of food and forage all about them, their movements have never been restrained by necessities of climate or of hunger. They could move North, East, South, West—to whatsoever quarter they chose—in order to escape our troops. They could fall upon ranches or outposts, upon trains, settlers, or forage-parties of soldiers with impunity, sure of making good their escape in any direction, with abundance of game around them. And, even if our troops pressed them closely, they had only to scatter, and it was harder work even than SHERIDAN found in the Shenandoah, among the innocent "farmers," who had the day before been in Early's raiding columns, to tell who was the hostile and who the "loyal" man.

But in winter these advantages are gone. The hostile Indians can no longer live in this free-and-easy way. They must go to their lodges; they

must betake themselves to their winter's huts and provisions; they can be found clustered around the wooded regions, where they find fuel for the cold months and shelter from the bleak storms. Driven out of these haunts, they will perish. Ordinarily, our preparations have been made in winter for a summer's campaign; but now they have been made in summer for a winter's campaign.

We found, after a while, during the rebellion, that the best way to fight the enemy was not where he wished to fight us, but where we wished to fight him. And again, we learned by the same experience that if a winter's campaign was better than a summer's, to make it in winter, as GRANT did that of 1864-1865, and not politely wait for spring to open. The Indian can only be hunted down in his own fixed abodes—in the bottom-lands whither he betakes himself; and we must act against his base, namely, his lodges and his winter's supplies, if we would conquer him. A defeat in midwinter would be ten times more valuable than one in midsummer; and in the former alone can enough Indians be collected to fight against to advantage.

Next, as regards the numbers and equipment of our forces. The latest telegram from Fort Hays represents that General SHERIDAN's forces number about 2,700 men, and that small expeditionary columns from Fort Lyon and from New Mexico will co-operate with him. Our readers may safely accept this estimate for general purposes; and it is force enough. When, in addition, we are informed that the hostile Indians now on the warpath number about 7,000, it may at first appear that the odds are too great. But the difficulty hitherto has not been in too great odds, as the "salty dose" that FORSYTH, with fourscore men, administered to six or eight times their number of Indians, will attest. The trouble is that we have hitherto not often had the right kind of men, or even of officers. We have needed fewer bad ox-teams and more good officers for success; we have needed, in place of "raw recruits from a country town," or well-meaning but thick-skulled and untrained bumpkins, whose main idea is that they would like to "fight mit SIGEL," good soldiers, habituated to frontier life, familiar with the weapons they use, whether Springfield rifles or Spencer carbines, alert, adroit, used to the hardships of campaigning, a match for Indian tricks, and, in a word, fitted for the service in which they are engaged.

Two or three thousand men, well-mounted, are sufficient for a successful campaign. This force, properly provisioned, properly armed, properly equipped, and provided with good officers, are all that are needed. The trouble has been, in some former campaigns, that the men were not well-fitted for the service they undertook. In some cases they were encumbered with trains; in some cases, too great a reliance was had upon infantry—a force utterly inadequate to the work in hand; in some cases, they were fettered by the matter of supplies. Even our cavalry have been often unable, with their "heavy mounts," to compete with the light-mounted, flying Indian. The nature of the force required is that of cavalry, armed with breech-loaders, and ready to act as infantry on reaching the enemy—the "mounted infantry" of our late war. They have every advantage which the Indian has in the way of food, clothing, forage, and protection from storms; and, when once brought face to face with the enemy, 2,500 picked men, armed with breech-loaders, will be equal to ten times their number, badly selected and badly armed. The advantages of the body of "Indian scouts," now in our service, will also be apparent in this campaign.

Cut off from grass and from game, by the season, and from their winter's store of dried buffalo meat and of fuel, by the foray of our troops upon their villages, the Indian warriors will soon find that this campaign is entirely different from those to which they have been accustomed. Our troops will fare forth, prepared for the inclemencies of the weather, and with minds made up to the fact that they have no luxurious task before them. Their shelter and their comforts will be only such as they carry in their columns.

Precisely what tribes are now on the warpath, or, rather, what lodges of particular tribes, is not

made officially known. We may presume that the bulk of the hostile force, south of the Arkansas, consists of Kioway's, Comanches and Arrapahoes. Probably our old foes, the Sioux and Cheyennes, furnish some bands to the enterprise; though RED CLOUD, BIG BEAR, and some other chiefs, were not long ago at Fort Laramie, it is said, on rather friendly terms with the whites, but rather sour regarding the Crows. However, all this will appear in good time.

We need hardly add that General SHERIDAN possesses, in an eminent degree, the force, dash, endurance and determination necessary to bring this undertaking to success. If he can do nothing for us, we had better cast about for some other way of accomplishing our ends. We believe, however, that he will be successful, and, at all events, it is a good omen that he has apparently gone to work in the right way.

BREVET Major-General EDW. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General has submitted a report on West Point, in which he strongly urges an increase in the number of cadets admitted to that institution. The whole number now authorized by law, when all the States are represented, is 290. The number now at the Academy is but 224, and 400 can be as easily educated as 200, and with no increase of expense, except for board. General SCHRIVER urges that the necessity for an increased number of specially educated officers is admitted by all who have given attention to the subject, and this necessity will not diminish in the future. Various schemes are proposed to meet this need, but all are more expensive and more or less remote or uncertain in their value to the nation, while the Government, in the West Point Academy, has means already at command for supplying its wants. He asks that Congress be requested to take some action in the premises. The whole number of graduates to this time is 2,273; the number who entered, but did not remain to graduate, 2,447. The total cost of the Academy to date is \$8,236,372. This includes the cost of grounds, buildings, books, works, instruments, apparatus, as well as the pay of teachers and the board of teachers and cadets.

The General also conclusively answers the old-time objection to the Academy, on the ground of aristocracy and disloyalty, and cites statistics in regard to the position of its graduates during the rebellion, which are already familiar to our readers. The Academy was never in a more promising condition, and the board of visitors recommend that this year Congress be asked to appropriate \$65,000 for repairs and improvements, and that the rank and pay of the superintendent be raised to that of a brigadier-general.

It is fortunate that the Senate confirmed the nomination of General MCMAHON as Minister to Paraguay, before they adjourned last summer. The general will find that events have prepared the way for him in that country, and we hope and believe that he is the man to take advantage of the opportunity. He has abundance of spirit, and the occasion demands a man of spirit; he does not lack resolution, and he will need to act with promptness and decision. He is a young man, but he has been trained in grand school, and he has sufficient good sense to supply his lack of experience in his present field. It is unfortunate that he is new to the situation, and that he needs to act with too much promptness to take time to study it thoroughly.

His predecessor, Mr. WASHBURNE, has withdrawn from his post in disorder, and in the face of indignities which will make Americans blush for him and for themselves. A dispatch from our Department of State declares that he is free from blame in the matter, and until he returns to speak for himself, it will be unjust to judge him. There may be good reasons for his withdrawing from the country, leaving behind him, as he did, in the hands of LOPEZ, men whom he was bound to protect to the last extremity; but it is unfortunate for an American Minister that he should find himself in a position calling for such excuses. A nation is impatient at all times of excuses from its public servants, and most of all, from one in whose

person it has been insulted. Mr. WASHBURNE was without a sufficient naval force to sustain his authority, we are told; but what naval force had INGRAHAM when he took KOSTA from the deck of an Austrian man-of-war in European waters? Spirit and resolution, backed by naval power of a great nation, are a force in themselves. It is not clear that Mr. WASHBURNE showed either, and though he may have done all he could, we are glad that it is General MCMAHON, and not he, who is now our minister to Paraguay.

We hope that our authorities at Washington will act promptly in the emergency which has arisen. The country will not rest quiet under this insult. The resources of our Navy are not great at present, and the threatening aspect of affairs in Cuba is already taxing them. But we still have the men and the means to show that we are alive, and are prepared to exact satisfaction for insult. Where the national honor is concerned, the country will forgive the authorities for a display of resolution, even though the retrenchment account of another year is not so satisfactory as it could ask.

England has had its Abyssinia and its Theodore, and it seems not unlikely that we may offset its record with that of our Paraguay and LOPEZ. The parallel between the two cases is therefore a striking one. For the sake of peace and economy, we hope that it will go no further; but in any case we cannot afford to let the matter rest as it is. With a great sum obtained we this freedom: let us see what it is worth. It is disagreeable to quarrel with a power so weak and so hard beset as Paraguay. If this should prove to be unavoidable, it should be remembered that it is not with the Paraguayans that we quarrel, but with their ruler and tyrant, LOPEZ.

THE Young America element in Cuba is determined to make the most of the opportunity offered it by the change of rulers in Spain; and the revolution in progress in the Mother Country is of such a character that we are restrained by honor and good taste from making any display of the sympathy for the colony which we cannot but feel. It is evidently seeking for independence, preparatory to asking a union with us, and we, with all our old-time longings for the possession of the Queen of the Antilles, are forbidden to give expression to our good will. Even the filibustering movement meets with no favor; leading ex-officers, like General W. F. SMITH, hasten to disown all connection with it, and even that professional filibuster, HENNINGSEN, denies the report that he is to lead it. Cubans will learn the old lesson, that "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." They will value their liberty the more for having won it, and will be all the better prepared by the effort for citizenship in the Great Republic.

We remember travelling, some years since, with a young Cuban, whose blood was always afire when his speech and appearance caused him to be accosted as a Spaniard. "I am not a Spaniard," he exclaimed; "I am an American." He was in love with everything American, and associated with our countrymen as much as his imperfect English would allow. He had inherited large estates in Cuba, which he believed would be greatly increased in value by annexation to the United States. Thus interest stimulated patriotism, and led him to take so active a part in the annexation movement that he was imprisoned for a time in Morro Castle. He was the type of a class, and the class, we think, with whom the present movement in Cuba has originated. It seems to be more formidable than was at first supposed, and is now said to include the wealthy classes, who liberate their slaves to aid the insurgents, and freely risk everything for success.

The force in arms against the Government is reported as 10,000 men. They hold all the country at the eastern end of the island, from Puerto Principe to within four miles of Santiago de Cuba, before which town they were in force, except the ports on the northern coast of Neuvas, Jibara, and Baracoa, and they have cut off communication with those places. They also hold Manzanillo, on the southern coast, and are reported to have cap-

tured a government train loaded with arms from the United States. On the other hand, the government have seized a vessel from New York which was conveying arms to the insurgents under cover of a cargo of rice. The insurrection originated at Manzanillo, where 200 Cubans, armed with Spencer and Enfield rifles, attacked and defeated the Spanish troops, captured the Custom House, with arms and ammunition, with which they retired upon Yara. Several skirmishes were had with the government troops, in which the insurgents were in the main successful, and one-fourth of the island is reported under their control. The force is divided into small bands, and their tactics seem to be to carry on a guerilla warfare, and wear out the Spanish troops while they are perfecting their own organization.

OUR Naval Gazette this week announces officially that Admiral FARRAGUT has been detached from the European Squadron, and that Rear-Admiral RADFORD, now in command of the Washington Navy-yard, has received preparatory orders to command that squadron. Meanwhile the squadron remains under the command of Commodore PENNOCK. The pennant of Admiral FARRAGUT was taken down at noon, on the 15th, from the mast-head of the *Franklin*, where it has so long been displayed. The Admiral will remain in New York, awaiting orders. The *Franklin* is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she will undergo repairs, preparatory to returning to her station with Rear-Admiral RADFORD. She is expected to sail in February.

THE friends of General McCLELLAN will be interested to learn that he has declined the appointment to the Presidency of the University of California, which was recently tendered him. He will remain at the East in the practice of his profession as an engineer, and will enter at once upon the work of superintending the completion of the STEVENS battery, which has been intrusted to him. It is also understood that General McCLELLAN will receive the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Central Underground Railroad, in New York.

WE are requested by Major-General THOMAS, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to correct the statement made in some of the daily papers, that the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia were to hold a social reunion at Chicago, Illinois, on the 15th and 16th of November. The meeting referred to will be held on the 15th and 16th of December.

THE reports of the heads of the various Bureaus of the War Department and the generals commanding military departments are published this year earlier than usual. We print elsewhere extracts from some of the more important ones, and we are compelled to defer the notice of several of them until our next issue.

GENERAL Grant, accompanied by his wife, and Generals F. T. Dent and Adam Badeau of his staff, arrived in New York last week en route to West Point, to pay a visit to his son, who is stationed there as a cadet. After a short stay at the Military Academy, the general returned to New York and attended the dinner given to Attorney-General EVARTS, on Tuesday Evening. General Grant declined any public reception while in New York, but appeared frequently in public, visiting the Olympic Theatre, dining with Mr. A. T. Stewart, and Judge Pierrepont, and driving out with Mr. Robert Bonner. The General visited the Fashion Course, where he had an opportunity of seeing Dexter trot in 2-21 $\frac{1}{4}$, and also had the pleasure of holding the reins over that unrivalled trotter.

THE experimental firing at Fort Monroe, was expected to begin about the 20th inst. Brevet Major-General A. H. Humphreys, chief of engineers, and Brevet Major-General N. C. Meigs, quartermaster-general, have left Washington to witness it. A large number of distinguished officers and civilians have been invited to be present, and are expected.

Two thousand stand of arms, belonging to the Florida State Arsenal, were recently seized by a party of unknown persons, while in transit through that State, and destroyed.

TIED UP BY THE THUMBS.

WE extract the following interesting Army sketch from "The Galaxy" for December. Its author is Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. A. Dodge, of the Forty-fourth Infantry:

There I hung, breathing fast and hard through my clenched teeth, almost exhausted by my useless struggles to avoid the humiliating punishment, but with enough of animal fury about me to have ground him under my heel—that beardless boy, that puppet in shoulder-straps! What right had he, though he was my Lieutenant—what right had he to put this ignominy upon me, a free American citizen—what right to inflict so infamous a punishment? Though he had more brains, was he more of a man—that puny, pale-faced youngster, not twenty years old? In my rankling ire, I spat as if I had him before me, where he could feel my wrath.

My feet were touching the ground, so that by standing on extreme tip-toe, I could take all the weight from my hands; for although this was called tying up by the thumbs, the cord was really about the wrists; or, by grasping the cord with my hands, I could accomplish the same end. I didn't mind if it did give me pain; I could stand that all day, and curse the loathed stripling yet; but the disgrace of being out-faced, subdued, and punished by a whippersnot half my size; I—Bill Ogden, the best wrestler and boxer of our village, six feet two in my stockings, and weighing a hundred and eighty pounds, to be actually mastered, and then tied up by that boy! Ah, what a heart-burning swelled my throat, what a flush tingled round my ears and up into the roots of my hair.

This is how it was. And I will tell the whole story from the beginning, for this was not the first time I had braved that boy, and come out second-best. I can tell it calmly and without prejudice now, in the light of subsequent events, and seven years flown by since then. Davis was not a regularly elected Lieutenant in our company. We had been recruited up in Delaware County, New York, by one of our fellow-townsmen, Hecker by name, whom we had elected Captain, and who received his commission from Governor Morgan. But the man we elected First Lieutenant failed to pass his examination, and somehow, through the influence of the Colonel, who was a foreigner, this boy, only nineteen then, was put in his place. This set all us men against him anyhow; and he was a city-bred fellow, with white hands and a pale face, like a girl's almost, which made us stout and brown country lads dislike him still more. But I will do him the justice to say that he was smart, for he talked French and German with the foreign fellows who had enlisted with the Colonel, and as to drill, he knew it all by rote. He could handle a musket like a machine, for all his white hands, and was very spry and active on drill. He could keep his wind on the double-quick long after most of the company were blowing like a lot of porpoises, and never asked us to do anything he wasn't willing to do himself. He was good-natured, too, but very strict, and we hadn't been used to ask leave of anybody when we wanted to go out and in at home, and we didn't like it. Somehow, too, our Captain was always off, and Davis constantly in command. If he had been our own choice we should have liked him and been proud of him, but we couldn't get over his being put in the company without our consent being asked; and everything seemed to conspire to make him obnoxious to us.

My first quarrel with him happened thus. He was on as officer of the day. Some of the boys had been out on pass, and had come home outside of too much liquor to be quite as well-behaved as they should, and were making a good deal of noise in the barracks, despite the efforts of the sober men to keep them quiet. I had been out, too, and though I was not drunk, I was not quite myself. Lieutenant Davis had sent his orderly over twice to tell us to stop the racket, but somehow we kept on making a good deal of noise. Then he sent a corporal with a file of the guard to arrest whoever were not in bed, and put them in the guard-house. Half by cajolery and half by force they seized upon Renwick Ford, who was the most boisterous of the party, and led him off. We did not like this, but none of us did more than remonstrate. However, when they got Renny to the guard-house he began to make such a fuss that the officer of the guard, a big-whiskered New York rowdy, put handcuffs on him, though not without a good deal of a struggle. Renny bellowed and resisted, but to no purpose—they got the clamps on and led him off; but when they tried to put him in the black hole he turned suddenly upon the corporal, struck at him with both manacled fists, and, with a plunge through the guard, made for our quarters. Now commenced a scene. Renny, half-maddened with drink and fury, recounted his wrongs, and appealed vehemently to us whether we would let a man of Company G be put in the black-hole. This was a sore point. We had never before had any of our men, who were all well-to-do farmers or farmers' sons, punished for a breach of discipline; and here was one of our favorites, for his first offence, manacled like the vilest criminal and imprisoned without a show of trial. We had crude notions of military discipline then, and Renny's case seemed one of special enormity. Were we tamely to submit to it? No! we would show these men that Delaware County boys could not be trampled upon. Renny shouldn't go to the guard-house as long as we were there to protect him.

Meantime, the officer of the guard reported what had occurred to Lieutenant Davis, who ordered him to go to the company quarters himself, with a couple of files of men, re-arrest the offender, and confine him at once. He came; but we told him nor he nor anybody else could put Renny Ford in the guard-house. So back he went to Lieutenant Davis, with this tale of the mutinous state of affairs.

"Why, Lieutenant, why didn't you clean out the quarters, and take the man by force?" asked the officer of the day.

So over came Lieutenant Davis, and found us all col-

lected round Renny, with protestations and threats against his confinement on our lips. The sergeant of the guard and six men stood in line across the quarters, which were long and narrow, with their backs to the door.

"Why, Company G, what's all this trouble about? I'm astonished! I thought my company was the most orderly in camp. Sergeant," addressing an orderly, "what man is it that broke loose from the guard and struck at the corporal?"

"Renwick Ford, sir."

"Ford, step out here!" ordered Lieutenant Davis, in a slightly raised, but firm voice.

"I'm b-b-blown if I will," stuttered our half-drunken martyr.

"And I'm blown if he shall!" said I, stepping out of the group.

"Ogden, hold your tongue! Sergeant, bring me that man Ford, instantly!"

Nettled at being told to hold my tongue, a thing I wouldn't have stood from the lips of any man in those days, before I got curbed down into a steady soldier, I took a step toward him and, raising my finger, said:

"Look ye here, Lieutenant, I won't stand that from you, or any other puppy!"

"Ogden, do you know whom you are talking to?" said Lieutenant Davis, if anything, paler than usual, and, as I could see, biting his lip with fast-rising anger. "Stand back, sir, or you'll be sorry! Sergeant, bring me that man! Stand back, Ogden!"

"Don't you wish you may get it!" with a sneer, was scarcely out of my mouth, when Lieutenant Davis drew his sword, took a step toward me, and said, more slowly and quietly than before—"Ogden, stand back, or I'll knock you down!"

"Knock, and be —"

My words half uttered, I saw Davis raise his arm with a quick, nervous motion, and, before I could ward off the blow, I felt a crushing sensation on my head, my knees gave way, and that was all I knew.

When I came to myself they told me that Lieutenant Davis had knocked me down with the hilt of his sword, then coolly ordered the rest of the company to bed, whither they had dispersed, whereupon he re-imprisoned Ford. The men said it had all been done so quick that they had no time to collect their wits enough to resist, even had they chosen; that my being knocked off my pins with such a sudden blow seemed to break up all their unity of action, and that Ford had come forward himself and gone with the guard; that Lieutenant Davis had said no word after his blow, but followed the guard out of the quarters, where everything had resumed its quiet aspect.

For days after this event, by no means honorable to myself, I kept my bunk, with bandaged and aching head, and feelings sore and venomous. Could I have gotten any of my comrades to take my part, I should have at once recommenced hostilities; but all of them sided against me, saying I had provoked worse treatment than I received. Lieutenant Davis did not attempt further to punish me; but this only enraged me the more, for it looked like clemency, and I would rather have been court-martialed and shot, I thought, than accept clemency from him. But I could do nothing more than nurse my wrath in silence, for when I returned to duty Lieutenant Davis took neither more nor less notice of me than before, and never spoke or acted as if he had the slightest recollection of my conduct. But this was fresh cause of aggravation, and augmented my daily growing store of revenge.

After this fracas, Company G seemed entirely to have lost their old dislike for Lieutenant Davis; nor could I ever get a single man to join me in any scheme against him or his authority. Even Renny Ford (who, by the way, had been released next day, with a caution against the abuse of liquor), bore no grudge, and I could never make him believe that it was for him I had suffered so much. He would always answer to my assertions of this fact that it was not so much my friendship for him as my enmity to Lieutenant Davis that got me into the trouble; and though I used to deny it then, I now admit the force of his reasoning. Company G became the best-drilled, best-behaved company in the regiment, as it was really of the best material, and none was more devoted to its commanding officer.

I was the only black sheep among them, and a real black sheep I was. Naturally of an amiable disposition, I was, nevertheless, morbidly sensitive, and once piqued, I was not apt to get over it, unless, perhaps, my opponent made the first advances; and that Lieutenant Davis would gratify me in this particular was scarcely to be expected. I never considered that he had been very lenient in my case, that I had deserved a much more severe punishment; I only remembered that he had told me to hold my tongue, and had struck me. The provocation on my part sank into nothingness beside the glaring insult of the blow, and the difference of rank, at that stage of my military career, never entered my head. And so I became the only utterly worthless member of the company. If I could shirk duty at any time, I did it; if I could get on the sick-list, I kept my quarters, much as I liked fresh air and exercise, rather than drill or do duty under that boy, as I called him. I didn't mind guard duty, in fact was glad to be put on when Lieutenant Davis was not officer of the guard or of the day; but I would resort to almost any measure to escape obeying his commands. On several occasions I even went so far as to make myself in reality desperately sick, by a trick an old sailor-friend had taught me, of swallowing a quid of tobacco; which feat would be followed by terrible nausea and retching for many hours, then a collapse so like that in cholera that it would deceive almost any physician, and a complete prostration of my nervous system for nearly a week. Violent as was this remedy, I was willing to take it rather than endure the disease, for such to me was any kind of duty under my lieutenant. But all my subterfuges only resulted in avoiding for me a portion of my duty, and procuring me the name of the most worthless, incorrigible dead-beat.

So matters went on for many months, during which we had been ordered to Washington, and stationed at Fort Lyon, Va. Thoughts of desertion had not unfrequently crossed my mind, but fear of the name of coward, invariably coupled with that of deserter, deterred me from so shameful an act. But nothing kept me from my equally dishonorable course of contumacy and defiance of my superior. No advice, no urgings on the part of my comrades and sergeants had any effect upon me; set in my way, I was bound to fight it out on that line to the bitter end. And for my own good it was, that finally the bitter end came.

It was thus. I had been put in the guard-house the previous day (no rare thing with me at that time), and in the morning had been sent out with some other prisoners to work under guard. I had done this often before. In fact I did more work under such circumstances than in my regular line of duty. But the lurking devil within me was chafing for a *casus belli*, and the work being such as to offend my biased sense of right, seemed to offer the desired opportunity. It was cleaning the regimental sinks. This is, thought I, more than I can stand. All my senses revolted at it; and while the rest of the prisoners set to work with spade and pick, I threw down my implement with an oath, determined not to move a hand in such menial, and as I thought, degrading labor.

As it happened, Lieutenant Davis was again officer of the day, and shortly after came on his rounds to inspect the progress we were making.

"Lieutenant, Private Ogden, G company, won't do his work," reported the corporal in charge of the party.

"Ogden again! Why, what's the matter now, Ogden?" said he, turning on me a look of half-annoyance, half-severity.

I spoke no word, but curled my lip and folded my arms in mute defiance.

"Ogden, this won't do. Take up your spade and set to work."

Still neither word nor motion from me. Lieutenant Davis watched me a moment, while all hands stopped work to look on; my bad reputation and present attitude exciting a lively interest in the proceedings, and one or two loiterers from camp joined the by-standers.

"Ogden, you tried this once before, and got no good from it. Don't try it again. Pick up that spade and set to work."

"I'll do neither one nor t'other!" I muttered between my teeth, settling myself down firmly on my feet, resolved not to be beaten this time, for Lieutenant Davis's words were an unpleasant reminder of my last affray with him. But I did not look at him. Somehow I knew that I could not look into his steady blue eye, which I felt was fixed upon me now, as calmly as he could into mine, and I did not try. I felt an uncertainty, too, about the result of this contumacy, but I drove it fiercely away, determined to do or die.

"Corporal, send one of your men for the sergeant and a file of the guard, and a pair of handcuffs," was the only answer to my disobedient outbreak, in a voice, according to his wont, lower as he grew more angry.

"Handcuffs! You'll not put handcuffs on me, Lieutenant Davis!" I said, with an effort to be calm and determined.

"We'll see."

"We will see!"

The sergeant came with the men and the handcuffs, stepped up, and touched his cap to Lieutenant Davis.

"Put those irons on Private Ogden there!"

"Don't you try it, sergeant! Lieutenant Davis, I give you fair warning that I won't have those handcuffs put on me. If you try it, you'll regret it."

"Sergeant, put on those irons!" ordered Lieutenant Davis, curtly.

The sergeant stepped up to me in obedience to this command. Maddened by the attempt, and especially by the coolness of the lieutenant, I dashed the sergeant with a blow to one side, and arose upon my tormentor. But I had not observed that Lieutenant Davis, well knowing my temper, and anticipating some such upshot, had placed his hand upon his revolver; and before I had taken two steps toward him, I heard the click of the hammer as he cocked it, and found myself confronted by its muzzle, not three feet from my eyes.

So unexpected a sight instantly checked me. I had had not a few personal encounters before, and from my last with Lieutenant Davis, I inferred that if he intended to curb me by force, he would use means similar to those he had practised before, in which case I had made up my mind that come what might, I would not take a blow without returning a deadly one. But the sight of a pistol yawning upon me, for the first time, completely unmanned me. It seems an exaggerated term to describe the quarter-inch muzzle of a pistol as "yawning," but who that has had such a weapon presented within three feet of his face can use a less forcible expression? The mouth of the piece looked as large as a twenty-four pounder.

Seeing my irresolution, Lieutenant Davis quietly said: "Put on those irons, sergeant. Ogden, hold out your hands."

I held them out mechanically, from sheer indecision, was ironed and led off. Half an hour later, Lieutenant Davis came down to the guard-house, asked if I was prepared to go to work, and receiving an emphatic oath in the negative, ordered me tied up.

This roused me again. Tied up! I would die rather! But this time, Lieutenant Davis was fully provided for the emergency, and merely stood by and watched four men (and it took four of the strongest) tie my hands together, and my feet at the ankles, carry me out to the ten-foot horse, and string me up, heeding not in the least the oaths and vile epithets I launched at him without cessation; and when I was fairly tied up, he turned on his heel and went about his business, ordering that no one should be allowed to loiter about and look on.

There were two men on the horse above me, indulging in a "dry-ride," one ridden into penitence, the other still holding out in his obduracy. For the benefit of those of my readers who are not familiar with this mode

of equitation, I would say that the "mount" in question is a rail horizontally poised on four legs, varying in height from six to twelve feet, with another rail above it, to which the hands of the horsemen are tied, to prevent their dismounting till the dry-ride has induced a change of heart; which, no saddle being allowed, and the animal's back sharp, is generally effected in from ten minutes to a couple of hours. But the man who can ride an hour without sincere contrition, must have an equally callous heart and seat. Between these two modes of punishment (the ride and the tying-up), there is little choice, unless the victim has some physical peculiarity or complaint which renders one of them specially painful in his case. Either is generally effective.

Nor did the remedy fail in my case. My oaths subsided as my muscles began to weary, and I devoted more of my attention to keeping in the least uncomfortable position, alternating the weight of my body in spells between my hands and my toes. Gradually, each became tired after a shorter period. I could not sustain my weight by my wrists for more than a minute without the blood becoming so stagnant as to cause insupportable swelling and tingling; nor on tip-toe for a longer period without my feet giving way from sheer exhaustion. These periods speedily grew less, till even a few seconds seemed interminable; my head swam, and I became faint and feverish. Still my resolution not to give in held out firmly, nor did it succumb till I was completely prostrated. But some half-hour, more or less, after the obdurate horseman above me had joined his comrade in the cry of *peccavi*, and had been released from his unwilling equestrianism, though my spirit was willing my flesh was weak; and when the sergeant of the guard, a steady-going old fellow-townsmen, who had been my best adviser, though I had rarely done his good counsel credit, came to me and said: "William, my boy, best be taken down and go to work; 'tis better for you, my lad; this conduct is neither Christian nor manly," I burst into tears, and said I would do anything rather than endure such pain. The sergeant reported the state of the case to Lieutenant Davis, who ordered me at once to be taken down and sent out to the fatigue-party. This was done, and I took to my work, ashamed of my punishment, but still hard-hearted enough to be yet more ashamed of my having given in.

This time I was thoroughly subdued. I had succumbed to a stronger will than my own, had suffered a degrading punishment for my contempt of authority, and had no thought of resistance left. I was too crest-fallen ever again to attempt the slightest antagonism to duty or the orders of my superiors, but I became reticent, moody, and very unhappy. I avoided all intercourse with my companions—though now that I had given up my evil courses, they were once more most generous in friendly offices—and wandered about alone, in a deplorable state of mental dejection. No advice, no offers of assistance, no cordial treatment could wean me from my dismal gloom. I was completely humiliated in my own eyes, and felt that every one ought to shun me.

But I was not reconciled to Lieutenant Davis, and I felt that until I had received his pardon for my many contempts, I could never again hold up my head as a man and a good soldier. And yet I had not the courage to go tell him I had been a sorry member of the company, but that I would try to mend; though I knew he would receive me frankly and with good will.

And so matters went on for many weary months, during which I longed with an eagerness I cannot describe for reconciliation to Lieutenant Davis and my own good opinion. We had been ordered to join the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, and I hoped that more active duties would bring about a release from my hypochondria. But neither heavy work on entrenchments nor the sleepless nights of picket duty induced the desired change.

But at last came the terrible battle of Fair Oaks. No sooner did the booming of artillery and the rattle of small arms in our front tell us that a general engagement was imminent, than I felt the shackles of dejection fall from my heart, "as it had been scales." My chance had come. I would show my captain (for such Lieutenant Davis had now become) that which I could not speak. For the first time in months I felt happy again, elate at my prospect of recovering my lost honor.

And as I hoped it happened. I need not tell of the awful shudder with which I began to see my companions fall about me; of my dread wearing off in the excitement of a first exposure to a scattering fire of musketry; of all my energies roused, and my senses cheered into enthusiasm in the glorious danger of a charge; suffice it say, that on the eve of that memorable day—when we had driven our first successful foe, baffled and decimated, back to his fortifications, at roll-call, when only forty-three out of over ninety-seven answered to their names—Captain Davis, after congratulating the company upon its bravery and endurance, said, and I could see a real satisfaction lighting up his eye,

"Men, there is one of your number upon whom I wish to bestow especial commendation. Private Ogden, you have done yourself honor, and I felt that in the future I can rely upon you as one of the best men of Company G."

My heart was almost too full for words; but I stepped to the front, and touching my cap, asked permission to speak. Captain Davis nodded assent, and, choking down my rising emotion, I acknowledged that I had been the worst man in the company, that I was sincerely contrite, and only asked Captain Davis to forget the past and judge me by the future.

My story is ended. But I am proud to say that when I was discharged as orderly sergeant, for wounds received at Gettysburg a year and over later, Captain Davis, then newly promoted major of the regiment, endorsed on my discharge-paper, under the head of "character,"

"Excellent in every particular. The best man I ever had in my company."

And there it hangs upon the wall, in a rich gilt frame, where all who wish may see it, a constant reminder to me of the man than whom I love and honor none more highly in the world.

THE FIRST U. S. INFANTRY REPEL A CHARGE.

THE following letters, which have recently been made public, explain themselves:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 24, 1868.

GENERAL GRANT: Is it your intention to allow the First Infantry to remain forever in this city?

The officers and men of that regiment are corrupted by years of association with the Rebels of this community. Daily the officers are to be seen drinking whiskey and parading the streets with the worst men of the Rebellion. We, who fought for the flag, are ashamed of this regiment, and we are of opinion that it would be a good thing for you to send it away—far away—and send another in its stead. Yours,

THOMAS W. CONWAY.

Respectfully referred to Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, commanding Fifth Military District.

By command of General Grant.

GEO. K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Army U. S., June 29, 1868.

Respectfully referred to commanding officer District of Louisiana, who will refer this communication to the commanding officer First Infantry, at Jackson Barracks, and to the commanding officer First Infantry, Post of New Orleans, for their remarks.

This paper to be returned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Buchanan.

THOMAS H. NEILL,

Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 6, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,

July 7, 1868.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer First Infantry. Attention invited to indorsement from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

By command of Brevet Major-General Buchanan.

GEORGE BALDEY,

First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

H'DQ'RS FIRST INFANTRY, JACKSON BARRACKS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 10, 1868.

Respectfully referred to the following officers of the First Infantry, stationed at Jackson Barracks, La., for their remarks:

Captain Leslie Smith, brevet major U. S. A., commanding Company F; First Lieutenant U. N. Tisdall, regimental quartermaster; First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, commanding Company H; Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, adjutant; Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, commanding Company I; Second Lieutenant H. H. Pierce, commanding Company D.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wood.

K. G. ARMSTRONG,

Second Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry.

In compliance with the foregoing indorsements, I would respectfully state that the charge contained in the annexed communication, being so general in its character, would, in my opinion, render it entirely unworthy of belief.

As far as I myself am concerned, I pronounce the charge a base and unmitigated falsehood. I am not in the habit of promenading the streets of New Orleans, or of drinking whiskey with any of its citizens.

LESLIE SMITH,

Captain First Infantry and Brevet Major U. S. A.

In reply to the indorsement referring to the within communication, I have the honor to remark that I have not been gifted with a perception keen enough to enable me to discover the status of the many individuals I have had social intercourse with during my sojourn in the City of New Orleans, nor can I point to a single instance wherein the conduct of any of the gentlemen to whom I have been introduced has been such as to merit the opprobrium of being "the worst men of the Rebellion," notwithstanding the opinion of "we who fought" to the contrary.

WILLIAM N. TISDALL,

First Lieutenant First Infantry, Regimental Quartermaster.

The author of the enclosed communication is misinformed. I am not aware that I have ever taken a drink of whiskey or paraded the streets of New Orleans with any person who was connected with the Rebellion; and as far as my observation has extended, no other officer is guilty of the charge. I believe that I am as loyal as Mr. Conway. I am not afraid to compare war records with him or any other one of the fighting persons mentioned, who are ashamed of the First Infantry.

J. E. PIERCE,

First Lieutenant First Infantry.

From all the information I have concerning the source of the within communication, I am of opinion that it merits only silent contempt, and will therefore so treat it, feeling satisfied that my reputation for loyalty and sobriety is in no immediate danger from the attack.

R. G. ARMSTRONG,

Second Lieutenant and Adjutant First Infantry.

In obedience to indorsement of Lieutenant Armstrong, adjutant First Infantry, I have the honor to state that the numerous and varied duties required of me for the past year have left me but little time for promenading the streets with any one, and when I do, it is with other officers and not with such as are described in this letter. I deny having ever taken a drink of whiskey with any citizen of New Orleans, and am not acquainted with half a dozen altogether.

I claim also to have "fought for the flag" in the field, and confess I should be ashamed of knowing any one

who possessed a spirit so mean and unforgiving as the writer of this communication.

CHARLES BOOTH,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry.

So far as the contents of the within letter can possibly refer to myself, I do not hesitate to pronounce them a most malicious slander. Respectfully,

H. H. PIERCE,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST U. S. INFANTRY,
POST OF JACKSON BARRACKS, NEW ORLEANS,
July 14, 1868.

Respectfully returned to commanding officer District of Louisiana, inviting attention to the several indorsements by officers of the First U. S. Infantry stationed at this post.

In my opinion this communication does not deserve the serious consideration which has been bestowed upon it.

W. H. WOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
July 15, 1868.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer Battalion First Infantry, through Headquarters Post of New Orleans. Attention invited to indorsement from Fifth Military District of July 6th inst.

By command of Brevet Major-General Buchanan.

HEADQUARTERS POST NEW ORLEANS,
GREENVILLE, LA., July 16, 1868.

Respectfully transmitted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, captain First Infantry, commanding battalion First Infantry.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham.

GEORGE W. ROBY,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry, Post Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION FIRST INFANTRY,
GREENVILLE, LA., July 16, 1868.

Respectfully referred to the officers of this garrison for remarks.

By order of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon.

During the five years that I have been stationed in New Orleans, my associations have been with gentlemen, consequently I know nothing of the author of this communication, or any of the persons referred to.

CHARLES D. VIELE,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Brevet Captain U. S. A.

In relation to the within communication, I have the honor to state that I think it beneath the dignity of an officer of the U. S. Army to treat with anything but the most silent contempt the unsupported effusions of the writer. His statements are false from beginning to end, as can easily be ascertained from any loyal or law-abiding citizen in the City of New Orleans.

THOMAS DRY,
First Lieutenant First Infantry.

Not having had the honor of joining my regiment at nor previous to the date of the enclosed letter of Mr. Conway, I am therefore fortunate in being omitted as one of the "daily whiskey drinkers with Rebels," etc., by him referred to; but do say in behalf of the officers of the regiment, that its reputation for sobriety, loyalty, and gentlemanly deportment can bear comparison with any in the service. Being present in the field during the late Rebellion, can vouch for the many heroic successes it has achieved with the enemy. Its historic record heightens my pride in its connection.

PLACIDUS ORD,
First Lieutenant First Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A.

So far as Mr. Conway's assertions may refer to me, they are positively false.

If Mr. Conway has enough of his war courage left to make his slanderous remarks personal, he will receive the only response such a cowardly thrust merits—personal chastisement.

LEO O. BARKER,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry.

I cannot flatter the presumptuous writer of this badly expressed communication by even a denial of this silly charge.

MATTHEW MARELAND,
Second Lieutenant First Infantry.

Mr. Conway's accusations are spleen-born, proofless.

GEO. W. ROBY, Lieutenant First Infantry.

Respectfully returned to Headquarters District of Louisiana, inviting attention to indorsements of officers belonging to Battalion First U. S. Infantry, at post New Orleans.

Mr. Conway, while minister of the Gospel and chaplain of a regiment of colored troops in this city, in 1864, made an attempt to draw from the Government, through me, money to which he was clearly not entitled. He was so persistent in his efforts, that I was obliged to order him from my office.

I have always considered him as a man of particular bad character. He did not bleed much during the war. He was principally engaged in preaching and praying, and, if reports from very reliable authority may be taken, swindling poor colored men out of their hard-earned wages.

Minister Conway reports that which is untrue.

SHELDON STURGEON,
Captain First Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding Battalion First Infantry.

The statement in the within letter in regard to the loyalty of my brother officers and myself is untrue. I am sure that, had Mr. Conway or "we who fought" been conversant with the history of the First Infantry,

or had they ever seen its colors, they would not have attempted to detract from its well-earned reputation.

KINZIE BATES,
Captain First Infantry, Brevet-Major U. S. A.

From my knowledge of the character of the officers in the regiment, the mildest remark which the Rev. T. W. Conway's letter calls for is, that he certainly is very economical of the truth in his statement.

WM. H. STERLING,
Captain First U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

From the known services of the First Infantry during the late war, I am surprised that this man's barefaced falsehood should receive any other reply than that of silent contempt. I have yet to learn on what battlefield Parson Conway "fought and bled" for his flag. I am not aware of any such, except it be on a Government plantation in Louisiana.

D. F. CALLINAN,
First Lieutenant First Infantry.

I deem it impudent presumption on the part of Mr. Conway to pass an opinion upon a body of officers of whom he has no knowledge, and with whom he has never had any association, and protest against his calumny. My associates are among such a class that I do not fear corruption, and do not think that the epithet Rebel, now, I trust to become obsolete, would apply to them, and would only be used by the libellant, and men of his class, to make political capital of. As to the writer's own record, it is only necessary to refer to his acts since he has been in this community to be able to judge of him.

J. D. DE RUSSY,
Captain First Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 29, 1868.

Respectfully returned. If Mr. Conway were not at this time Superintendent of Education of the State of Louisiana, I should treat his communication with the contempt its disregard of decency and truth deserves. In justice to my regiment, I must state my conviction that he knew that he was uttering an unprovoked and malicious slander upon a body of gentlemen, whose sin against him consisted in recognizing him, both morally and socially, at his just value.

ROBERT C. BUCHANAN,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

THE following is the list of the medical officers serving in the Fifth Military District, November 1, 1868, with their several posts: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Webster, surgeon U. S. Army, medical director, Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas; Captain Edward Cowles, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, chief medical officer Sub-District of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas; Brevet Major Harvey E. Brown, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, quarantine inspector Fifth Military District, Galveston, Texas; Major Dallas Bache, surgeon U. S. Army, San Antonio; Assistant Surgeons—Brevet Major J. V. D. Middleton, Austin; Brevet Major William M. Notson, Fort Concho; First Lieutenant Henry McElderry, Fort Griffin; First Lieutenant H. M. Cronkhite, Ringgold Barricks; First Lieutenant Carlos Carvallo, Fort Richardson; First Lieutenant G. H. Gunn, in the field; First Lieutenant Daniel Weisel, en route to Fort Davis. Acting Assistant Surgeons—Samson American, Marshall; Edward Bennett, Sherman; David D. Clark, Tyler; William C. Crooks, Clarksville; I. J. Culver, Fort Quitman; J. B. Conger, Woodland; R. W. Dorsey, Fort Inge; G. C. Douglas, Waco; Myles J. Gahan, Canton; Robert Gale, Bryan Station; George W. Hatch, Huntsville; F. A. Holliday, Austin; F. M. Holly, Belton; Henry K. Horne, Edinburg; F. E. Hughes, Indianola; John I. Hulse, Fort Mason; Donald Jackson, Fort Clark; A. G. Kimberly, Palestine; R. M. Kirk, Camp Concordia; J. H. McMahon, Fort Davis; Patrick McShane, Fort Griffin; B. B. Miles, Sulphur Springs; Charles Pelaez, Fort Concho; J. H. Porter, Fort Duncan; Daniel F. Reynolds, Livingston; John Ridgely, Fort McKavett; W. G. Robinson, Point Isabel; James A. Root, Fort Inge; Irving C. Rosse, Brazos Santiago; James Saunders, Pilot Grove; J. T. Scott, Fort Stockton; Redford Sharpe, Camp Verde; Oscar T. Sherman, San Augustine; Orsamus Smith, Wharton; Arthur E. Spohn, San Ignacio; Henry Spohn, Laredo; Julius H. Steinau, Brownsville; Rudolph Tausky, Fort Stockton; Joseph Taylor, Fort Davis; J. A. Tonner, Brownsville; Charles E. Warren, Fort Concho; Columbus J. White, Lake Trinidad; Ira D. Whitehead, Jefferson; F. A. Wilms, Brenham.

THE post of Fort McRae, New Mexico, is garrisoned by H Company, Thirty-eighth Infantry—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Gilmore, captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, commanding post and company. First Lieutenant J. B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth Infantry, is assistant commissary subsistence; Brevet Major H. F. Leggett, second lieutenant Thirty-eighth Infantry, is acting assistant quartermaster, post adjutant, and post treasurer.

During the past summer the post has been almost entirely rebuilt, and is now one of, if not the very handsomest, in the District of New Mexico. During the summer at least two well-provided scouting parties have left the post every month, and, as a result, the country around, once considered extremely dangerous, is now comparatively free from any savage depredations.

THOMAS E. GRAVES, Esq., of West Newton, Mass., recently presented to Governor Claflin, and through him to the Commonwealth, the sword of Jeff. Davis, captured by his son, Colonel E. E. Graves, at the fall of Richmond. The sword was broken by Colonel Graves as soon as it fell into his hands. It is the sword used by Jeff. Davis at West Point, and a portion of the "U." in "U. S." on the guard was filed away so as to nearly resemble "C. S."

It is stated that Major-General George H. Thomas, voted this year for the first time in his life.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A NEW ARMORY FOR THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Ten years ago the present armory of the Seventh (Tompkins Market) was not far from the centre of the population which that regiment represents. The opening of the Central Park, and the rapid movement of the people thitherward and to the upper part of Manhattan Island, have left the armory far below the residences of its officers and members generally. During the last three or four years it has been evident to the officers and members of this regiment, that at no distant day they must seek a new and more convenient location in the upper part of the city. A committee was appointed last winter by the Board of Officers to consider this important subject, to report to the board a suitable site for the proposed armory, and to inaugurate the necessary measures for its construction. After a careful consideration this committee reported that Reservoir square (Sixth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets) was the only public place desirably located for the purpose, and which would probably be convenient and central for the next half century. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and it was instructed to apply to the Legislature, then in session, for such legislation as would secure a proper title or lease of the desired premises. As the session of the Legislature was near its termination, and as there was an unusual pressure of important business before it, the committee, after consultation with leading representatives from this city, concluded to postpone its application until the session of 1869. It is the intention of the regiment to most earnestly urge this measure upon the favorable consideration of the Legislature which is now about to convene.

Should the desired site be obtained, it is the design to have the large drill rooms entirely on the ground floor, and to have the company meeting rooms, officers' rooms, library, reading-room, gymnasium, etc., in a building adjoining the large drill room. The regiment intends to raise the money to erect the buildings from among its wealthy ex-members and friends, so that there will be no tax upon the city, except, possibly, for the erection of the walls and roof of its large drill room. Should this project be carried forward to a successful consummation there will be a fine opportunity for the Eighth or Seventy-first, or some of the regiments now located in the lower part of the city, to move upward; and doubtless there will be considerable competition to secure the snug quarters to be vacated by the Seventh.

Reservoir square was, in 1866, set apart, under an act of the Legislature, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as a site for a new building for the College of the City of New York, but as there is most ample room for the College and for the proposed armory buildings, it is hardly possible for the Trustees of the College to object to sharing these extensive and desirable grounds with the Seventh regiment.

COMPANY H, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This company will give a full dress reception, at the Etate Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, November 24th. There will also be a short exhibition drill of the company; but, inasmuch as some changes in the manual of arms have recently been made, particular stress will not be laid on this part of the entertainment, although the company later in the season expects to be able to go through as fine a drill as any other similar organization in the division. As next Tuesday is the anniversary of the organization of the company, which took place seven years ago, a very fine time is expected. Company H has recently adopted a distinctive pin, which consists of an H, upon which is a C in blue enamel, with the inscription Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. There is also an O on the bridge of the H, the design thus combining the entire designation of the organization.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: Pursuant to General Orders No. 11, current series, from division headquarters, this brigade will parade in full uniform, field and staff officers mounted, for review by his Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., (Evacuation Day). Brigade line will be formed on West Thirty-fourth street, right resting on Fifth avenue, at 1 o'clock p. m. The several members of the brigade staff will report to the brigade commander, at the headquarters, at 12½ o'clock p. m. Regimental commanders will conform to the "General Rules for Reviews," as prescribed in paragraph 12, on page 380, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics.

THE "Hoe GUARD."—This guard, composed of the employees of Messrs. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, paraded for target practice, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at Karl park, Morrisania. The battalion, Captain Sutherland commanding, numbering 90 muskets, were uniformed in Army overcoats and grey fatigue caps, the command being divided into four platoons, under Lieutenants Powell, Costello, Peterson and Watson. The men made a very creditable appearance, and were accompanied by a full band of music. Some fifty valuable prizes were distributed to the best marksmen, nearly fifty per cent. hitting the target three times. It is understood that it is the intention of making the organization permanent.

THIRD BRIGADE.—In compliance with General Orders No. 11, current series, from division headquarters, promulgated herewith, this brigade will assemble on Wednesday, 25th inst., on Twenty-third street, right resting on Fifth avenue, at 1 o'clock p. m. Field and staff of regiments mounted. The brigade staff mounted (in full uniform, with cape), will report at brigade headquarters, at 12 o'clock. Adjutants will make the usual report of number present to the assistant adjutant-general, previous to the dismissal of parade.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Pursuant to Brigade and Division Orders, this regiment will parade, dismounted, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Wednesday, November 25th (Evacuation Day). Regimental line will be formed on Washington square, west side, at 11½ o'clock a. m. Field and commissioned staff will report, mounted, in full uniform, to the commandant, fifteen minutes before formation, on Washington square. The non-commissioned staff, band and field music, will report to the adjutant, at the same time and place. Commandants of batteries will make the usual detail of one corporal to report to the adjutant upon his arrival at the parade ground.

The uniform and dress for the First regiment of artillery N. G. S. N. Y., as recommended at a special meeting of the field and line officers of the regiment, held at the regimental armory, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1868, has been allowed. By order of the commander-in-chief in Special Orders No. 223.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Pursuant to Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with

white gloves, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., to celebrate Evacuation Day. Regimental line will be formed in front of the armory in Hester street, at 12 o'clock m., precisely.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, the 8th day of December, 1868, for drill and instruction. Line will be formed by the adjutant at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely.

The following have been appointed company quartermaster-sergeants: John Scheffler, Company A; John Fuchs, Company B; Ludwig Mueller, Company C; Anton Miller, Company D; Felix Metzinger, Company E; Matthias Jost, Company F; John H. Borchers, Company G; August Lausen, Company H; John F. Landiedel, Company I; Charles A. Krause, Company K. Private George Fluhr, of Company B, has been appointed commissary sergeant in place of Leopold Maisch, resigned.

Simon J. Ullrich, of Company B, and Christian Disch, of Company I, have been duly elected and commissioned as second lieutenants; First Lieutenant Henry Scharch has been duly elected and commissioned captain of Company K, vice John Ertz, Jr., resigned; Second Lieutenant Anthony Fischer has been elected and commissioned first lieutenant, vice Captain Henry Scharch, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Orders No. 10, current series, from brigade headquarters, this command will assemble in full fatigue (white gloves), on Wednesday, 25th inst., for parade and review. Line will be formed in Thirty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 12½ o'clock p. m. precisely. First sergeant's call at 12 o'clock m. Field and staff will parade mounted.

The non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, at the armory, Tuesday, December 8th, at 8 o'clock p. m., for theoretical and practical instruction.

Resignations.—Lieutenant B. Franklin Hart, Company A; Lieutenant William W. Sharpe, Company A; Lieutenant Charles H. Raberg, Jr., Company G.

Elections.—First Lieutenant Samuel Hopkins, as captain, vice Nolton, deceased; Second Lieutenant Charles Hall, as first lieutenant, vice Hopkins, promoted; First Sergeant John H. Cole, as second lieutenant, vice Hall, promoted.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Meserole has ordered a General Court-martial to assemble at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, November 30, 1868, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the trial of all commissioned officers below the rank of major in the Eleventh brigade who have been absent from any parade or drill which they have been required by law to attend during the past year. Detail for the Court: Colonel David E. Austen, Forty-seventh regiment, Captain Samuel C. W. Clark, Fifty-sixth regiment; Captain Ira L. Beebe, Howitzer Battery.

COMPANY D, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—This command paraded on Sunday, November 15th, as escort to the remains of Major Balson, an honorary member of the company and the father of its present captain. The company on this occasion made a very handsome appearance, turning out with eighty men in the ranks. Lieutenant Remstead was in command; and the music was furnished by Graglia's Thirteenth regiment band. The major was buried in Greenwood, with military honors.

SECOND DIVISION INSPECTIONS.—The returns of the inspections of the infantry regiments of this division show that Company B, of the Twenty-third regiment, Captain Charles E. Goldthwaite commanding, inspected fifty-four men, which was the largest number inspected in any company.

The next largest company inspected was Company H, Thirteenth regiment, Captain John S. Van Cleef, which had 52 men present out of a total of 60. As there were 20 men of Company B absent from inspection, Company H, of the Thirteenth, is, in fact, the tanner company of the division, judging from the inspection returns.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble at the armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, in full fatigue (white gloves), without overcoats, on Wednesday, November 25, 1868, for review by his Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of the State of New York.

Roll call of companies, at the armory, at 11½ o'clock a. m. Regimental line will be formed in Bond street, right resting on Broadway, at 12 o'clock m., sharp. The attention of commandants of companies is called to the "General Rules for Reviews," as prescribed in paragraph 12, on page 380, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics.

Max Jacoby is appointed right general guide, with the rank of sergeant, vice Jaque Oppenheim, removed from district. Private Henry Lowenberg, of Company K, is detailed to act as left general guide, vice Max Jacoby, promoted. He will fill such position until further orders, and will take notice accordingly.

The election of Joseph A. Joels, second lieutenant Company K, vice Sidney Lester, deserted, is announced.

COMPANY H, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A social reunion, given by the officers and members of Company H, Twenty-second regiment, took place at the company armory, in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, on Thursday evening, November 12th, in acknowledgment of the prize presented to the company by General Aspinwall for the best average firing at the encampment of the regiment, at Long Branch, last summer. The reunion was held in the officers' room, where a supper, with toasts and speeches, was the order of the evening. The following toasts were among the many drank, viz.: "The Occasion we Celebrate," responded to by Major Skidmore, of the brigade staff; "The Twenty-second Regiment," responded to by Colonel Post; "The Field-officers," responded to by Major Porter; "The Line-officers," responded to by Captain Palmer; "Company A," responded to by Captain Wingate; "The Thirteenth Regiment," responded to by Adjutant Patrick, of that regiment; "The Ladies," responded to by Lieutenant Tate; "The National Guard," responded to by three cheers, given with a hearty will by all present.

Among the guests present we noticed Paymaster Martin, of the U. S. N. We are indebted to Lieutenant Lockwood and Mr. H. W. Everett for many attentions. The affair was, as a whole, as pleasant as it was sociable, and reflects great credit on the hospitality of the officers and members of Company H.

COMPANY H, FIFTH REGIMENT.—The twenty-second annual ball of Company H, Fifth regiment, will take place at the Regimental Armory, 156 to 160 Hester street, on Thursday evening, November 23, 1868 (Thanksgiving Day), when a good time may be expected.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark has invited the Twenty-third to parade in New York, with the First Division, on Wednesday, November 25th, under the escort of the Seventh regiment. Colonel Rodney C. Ward has accepted the invitation on behalf of his regiment. The Twenty-third has been doing remarkably well of late, and it may be expected to make a highly creditable appearance Evacuation Day.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with Division and Brigade

Orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform on Wednesday, the 25th day of November, 1868. Roll-call of companies at 11 1/2 o'clock p. m. Overcoats will be worn should the weather be unpleasant. Field and staff will report to the colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the same hour.

The board for the examination of non-commissioned officers will meet at the armory on Tuesday, December 23d, at 8 o'clock p. m.

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE TWENTY-SECOND.—This regiment is engaged in making preparations for a grand promenade concert, to be given December 10th, the day appointed for the formal reception of the testimonial voted the Twenty-second by the ladies who were staying at Long Branch during their encampment at that place. As the regiment justly consider themselves highly complimented by this presentation, they are doing everything in their power to render the concert something more than ordinary. The companies will parade on this occasion in full uniform, and the presentation will be made by Attorney-General Brewster, of Pennsylvania. In addition to the numbers of New York belles who were staying at Long Branch during the encampment, and who will be present, a large number of ladies from Philadelphia, Chicago, and the Western cities have also signified their intention to attend. It being desired to keep the affair as exclusive as possible, admittance will be on invitation only, and as the number of tickets will be limited to the ladies of Long Branch and the personal friends of members of the regiment, cards of admittance will be somewhat difficult to obtain. No tickets whatever will be sold. The regiment will probably give a limited number of concerts during the winter, for the purpose of receiving their friends, but not more than three or four.

We understand that a reception of the State Military Association by the officers of the First Division, will be given at the armory of the Twenty-second (which has been tendered for that purpose by Colonel Remmey), on January 18, 1869, and that the regiment, or such portion thereof as can be manoeuvred, will give an exhibition drill.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Wilcox having received an order from Governor Fenton consolidating the members of Company K, of the Ninth, with Company I, has ordered the members of the former company to assemble in fatigue uniform on Friday, December 20th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the regimental armory, for inspection and muster. Captain Arthur Blaney will assume command on this occasion.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL AGAIN.—Captain Finan, on behalf of the Montgomery Guard, has addressed a letter to Captain McAfee, of the Webster Guard, proposing another drill between their respective companies for the military championship of the United States. As the challengers declare themselves ready to make any concessions consistent with military honor, in order to bring about such a competition, we now see no reason why these companies should not again come together, especially as Company E is not hampered by any engagement with any other organization. We protest, however, against the assumption of the title of "Military Champions of the United States" at the present time by the Montgomery Guard or any other body of citizen-soldiers in Massachusetts or any other State. Company E, of the Twelfth, has not at any time been acknowledged as the best drilled company in New York City, and a victory over them does not show a superiority over all other companies in that city. There has been so much discussion as to the relative merits of the Montgomery and the Webster Guards that it would settle a disputed point to bring them together again; but the issue of such a contest would not give a claim to superiority in drill and discipline over a number of other companies that could be named. The Sarsfield Guard, of New Haven, are among the companies ambitious of entering the lists for a competitive drill, and it would be presumption to proclaim any company the "champions" until it had gained at least a majority of the contests it had entered for the championship; for if the Montgomery Guard were successful in their next drill with Company E, it would not, therefore, follow they were superior to them last July. For the present then let us cease talking about the "Military Championship of the United States."

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—The members of this company, last Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., presented Captain Charles H. Joy, their commander, with a full dress uniform, including a sword, sash and belt. Compliments passed all round, and the entire affair was joyous throughout.

FIRST DIVISION.—Evacuation Day, November 25th, which falls on Wednesday of next week, will be celebrated by a parade of the First division. The column will commence to move at 2 o'clock p. m. and the route will be through Waverley place, Broadway, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, and Madison avenue to Twenty-seventh street. The corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue is designated as the point of review. The Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments of Brooklyn will parade with the Third brigade on this occasion. The Twenty-third on the left of the Seventh, and the Forty-seventh on the left of the Thirty-seventh.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade with the First division next Wednesday.

Commissary-Sergeant De Nyse, of this regiment, who has recently been married, gave a very handsome reception in Brooklyn, E. D., on last Thursday. We wish the sergeant and his fair bride a prosperous life, unmarred by any domestic war.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—It has been finally decided that this regiment will act as escort to Mayor Hoffman, the Governor elect, on the occasion of his inauguration, January 1, 1869. Mr. Hoffman is an honorary member of the Seventy-first. This regiment has recently formed a veteran association.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble for parade on Wednesday, November 25th, in overcoats (cape buttoned) white cross and body belts, full dress hat with pompon (hat strap to be worn on the chin) and white gloves. Roll call of companies at 12 m. precisely.

Sergeant David Wolff, Company G, has been appointed right general guide, vice Joseph A. Joci, resigned.

A regimental Court-martial for the Ninth regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., has been appointed to convene at the armory of said regiment, in the City of New York, on Monday, December 7, 1868, at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Major Wm. Seward, Jr., is detailed as president of said Court-martial.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks, overcoats rolled, field and staff mounted, or review by his Excellency, Reuben E. Fenton, Governor and

Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday, the 26th instant (Evacuation Day). Adjutant's call, 1225.

Hereafter companies drilling on the same evening will be drilled as a battalion by the Regimental commander. Company E will, until further orders, drill on Thursday evenings.

GOVERNOR FENTON ON THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Governor Fenton recently reviewed two regiments of the National Guard stationed at Buffalo, on which occasion he made the following speech:

SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD: During my term of office I have had the honor to visit a part of all the commands in each division of the National Guard of the State. But few organizations have made better appearance than yours, and I am happy in having this opportunity to congratulate you, in behalf of the State, for your creditable military display, your soldierly bearing, good order and discipline. I am glad, too, that so many of your citizens are present on this occasion, thus giving evidence of their interest in, and their approval of, this branch of the public service, and encouraging you to increased effort to excel in the military art. No one not heedless of the lessons of our own history can doubt that a well organized Militia is in some degree essential to the public security. In periods of difficulty and danger, it may be relied upon to aid in protecting property, and to preserve peace, order and stability. The genius of our institutions is opposed to large standing armies in time of peace, but we cannot safely dispense with a well disciplined Militia at all times, which, when exigency requires, may be called to the public defence. It preserves the constant readiness and complete organization of the standing army, without losing the patriotic spirit and common interests of citizenship. It enlists upon the side of order a large number of the able-bodied members of society, and creates a force of such strength as to discourage outbreaks against the peace of community. It secures to the citizen upon each review day the valuable traditions of the race; of our victories in war, and our triumphs in peace. It exalts the feeling of personal responsibility to the Government, and it cultivates in the minds of the whole people that chivalrous sentiment of national honor which ever characterizes those who are made familiar with the thought of death in defence of their rights. In these times of such rapid advance in the science of warfare, a well-armed and fully equipped citizen soldiery, even in periods of peace, is almost as important as a sturdy and patriotic population. It can hardly be doubted that the feeble character of the military organizations in the Northern States at the beginning of the late war, encouraged the Rebels with the hope of success. It may be, in the providence of God, that it was so ordered for our trial, our chastisement and, in the end, for our great honor and glory; as looking through and beyond these trials and sorrows, we should enter upon a new career of greater freedom, prosperity and power. It was a hard experience, as we all know and feel. We hope this cup will not be presented to us again, but let us be prepared as well as we can in this way to avert its deep and bloody draft. And here, while speaking of our soldiers, let us thank the Volunteer organizations whose history associates past memories with present duties and obligations.

We cannot say too much in honor of those who left the comforts and endearments of home, who broke away from the associations of family and kindred for the hard duties of the camp and the battlefield. We thank them not only for protecting our homes; for giving us relief from civil strife; for defending our rights and our constitution, but for founding our Constitution and Government anew upon principles of eternal justice.

Turning again to the immediate interest of this occasion, I have to congratulate the National Guard on having the best military system and the best organizations under it to be found in any of the States. We have over twenty thousand—I think nearly twenty-five thousand armed and equipped men—ready for active service on twenty-four hours' notice. It is to be hoped that the wisdom and generosity of the next Legislature will provide for the complete equipment of the balance of the National Guard up to the maximum of thirty thousand men, as now authorized by law.

Throughout my term of office I have endeavored to do whatever I properly could to promote the complete organization and efficiency of the National Guard, and I shall not fall hereafter to regard what ever relates to its prosperity and renown with the deepest anxiety and pride.

The address, says the Buffalo Courier, was received with enthusiastic cheers.

TACTICAL POINTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A correspondent in the last JOURNAL seems to me to misconceive some points, in speaking of the omissions in Upton's Tactics. He says that Regulations lay down rules for forming line for drill. The Regulations of 1863 certainly do not, and it strikes me that anything previous to that is not binding.

In marking the alignment, "Adjutant" tells us that the general guides invert their pieces according to Scott and Casey. This is also a mistake. Casey prescribes that in the single case of a column at full distance by division wheeling into line, the division guide who is on the line inverts his piece. Upton repeats this. Neither Casey nor Upton says anything about the arms of the general guides.

Of course Scott has a manual for sergeants; but how does that affect us now when all enlisted men carry arms alike? As to this manual being in the Regulations, I cannot find it, and should like to know the edition and page. The West Point rule for carrying the piece when directing guide is not new; if the French use it, it must be a matter of tradition with them, as at West Point, for it is not in their books of infantry drill.

What I am contending for is, that the standard text-book for the infantry of the United States should be complete in itself, and not require a search through a whole library in order to settle a disputed point. Nothing should be left to custom and tradition. Only in this way can uniformity be secured.

No command should be given to a company in battalion drill which it has not been taught to execute in company drill, and the same principle applies in brigade drill. Upton, however, gives the commands "by company, right half wheel" and "column half right," which have never been explained. In the same movements where he employs the right half wheel, he introduces a half turn, but gives the command for a full turn. This, however, is but a perpetuation of an old blunder. In the brigade drill again, paragraph 1923, he requires a battalion in line to wheel from the halt—something which no battalion acting singly can do lawfully. If this were executed I think the color and general guides would hesitate to come to the front, and the captains to shift to the flanks of their companies, at the word "Battalion, right wheel;" and if they did not, it would be impossible to execute the wheel according to the instructions in paragraphs 937-943. In forming the brigade from double to single rank, and the reverse, the battalions are required to perform movements with the men faced about, to which there is no parallel in the battalion drill. In forming into double ranks, according to paragraphs 2,082-2,089, the men of each four will be in the wrong order; number four being on the right of the four and number one on the left.

By the way, can any one tell us why the men when without arms should not fall in just the same as with arms? and, supposing the command "fours right, march" to have been given, and the captain to forget to give either "forward" or "halt," which should the men do? or should they continue to wheel?

EDWARDS.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, November 7, 1868.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. M.—Asks to be informed as to the name of the general who, during the English war in India, sent home the dispatch, "Peccavi,"

I have Scinde." Ans. The conquest of Scinde was effected by General Sir Charles James Napier; but we find no mention of such a dispatch in the four volume history of his life by Sir William Napier, which has recently been published. If our recollection is correct, the English government were at one time much displeased with General Napier's conduct of affairs in India, and immediately after the news of his unrivalled successes reached England the dispatch alluded to appeared in Punch.

H. R.—The examination mentioned in paragraph 4, General Orders No. 93, War Department, series of 1867, is not final, but preliminary to that mentioned in paragraph 3 of the same order.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y., }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1868. }
The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending November 14th:

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.
James G. Gregory, adjutant, with rank November 7th, vice C. H. Hunter, promoted.

BATTALION OF INFANTRY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.
Original staff appointments, with rank November 9th.
Frederick I. Karcher, adjutant.
H. Hirschfeld, assistant surgeon.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations have been accepted:

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
First Lieutenant John A. Norman, November 13th.
Second Lieutenant John S. Huyler, November 13th.

TENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Captain Daniel G. Curtiss, November 13th.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Adjutant Horace S. Reynolds, November 14th.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Captain A. D. Shaw, November 13th.
Captain William B. Oliver, November 13th.
Second Lieutenant John H. Magman, November 13th.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
First Lieutenant Robert V. Bogart, November 10th.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Second Lieutenant Charles E. Hyatt, November 13th.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Second Lieutenant John Gardner, November 13th.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Captain John D. Wheeler, November 14th.

A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN FINAN.

ARMORY COMPANY I, NINTH REGIMENT M. V. M., }
BOSTON, November 16, 1868. }
Captain R. McAfee, Commanding E Company, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

CAPTAIN: At a meeting of this command the 9th instant, it was unanimously resolved, That our commander be authorized to make every concession consistent with military honor to secure another trial of drill between E Company, Twelfth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and this command, and in case of the refusal of E Company to enter into such arrangements, that this company proclaim itself Military Champions of the United States.

In compliance with this resolution, and on behalf of this command, I now challenge Company E, Twelfth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., to a trial of drill for the military championship of the United States.

If you will please state upon what terms your command will compete—if at all—we shall endeavor to meet them in a spirit of kindness and brotherly love. Three weeks will be considered a reasonable time within which to receive a reply.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
B. F. FINAN,
Captain Company I, Ninth regiment M. V. M.
(Copy sent to Captain McAfee, November 18, 1868.)

A CHALLENGE.

CITY BLUES, COMPANY D, TWELFTH INFANTRY, }
NEW YORK, November 12, 1868. }

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: With a view to mutual improvement and for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the Militia of New York, we make the following proposition through you, knowing your interest in the National Guard:

We will contest with any one of the present organized Militia companies of this city for the credit of being recognized as best fitted by drill, discipline and theoretical information, for active service. Officers to undergo a theoretical examination.

All errors in drill, discipline and theoretical knowledge to be counted, and the company making the smallest count to be declared the winner. The contest to transpire on or about October 1, 1869.

We do not make this advance in a spirit of egotism, but with a desire for self-improvement, which we think will surely result from a friendly and honest competition.

We are disposed to fairness in the matter—any point not sufficiently plain in this statement we will make so if desired.

I am requested by the members of this company to subscribe this for them. Very respectfully,
H. B. SMITH, Captain.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

Nov. 12th.
Abbey, J. P., Captain.
Austin, John, Colonel.
Fairbanks, G. R., Major.
Foster, Jas. P., Captain.
Jackson, H. W., Captain.
Neal, Frederick, Captain.
Small, Rufus H., Captain.
Stocum, J. D., Colonel.
Somers, Henry, Captain.
Warren, James, Colonel.

Nov. 16th.
Byron, Colonel.
DeMaal, Captain.
Donan, Colonel.
Egan, T. W., General.
Grew, Silas, Captain.
Keeler, J. M., Captain.
Lamontain, A. W., Captain.
Lee, Jos., Captain.
Mackintosh, General.
Swam, C. F., Captain.
Sample, Jas. A., Major.
Smith, Elias, Captain.
Thorpe, T. B., Colonel.

NAVY.

Bergner, Moirtz, ship Vermont.
Franklin, U. S. S.
Hodges, James, receiving ship.
Brown, Peter, U. S. S. Franklig
Watmough, Jos. H.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons:
Sickles, D. E., Major-General.
Pleasant in A., Major-General.
Avery, Robert, Major-General.
Dandy, George B., Brigadier-General.
Murphy, J. McLeod, Colonel.
Treichel, Charles, Colonel.
Christensen, C. T., Major.
Walker, John H., Major.
Harding, Ebenezer D., Captain.
Strong, J. H., Captain, U. S. N.
Williams, Wm. M., Acting Master (2).
Campbell, Jas., Third Assistant Engineer.
"Astoria."
Bordan, General.
Thompson, T. J., Lieutenant.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

FASHIONS FOR THE SEASON OF 1868-9, IN CARDS OF RECEPTION AND VISITING CARDS—BILLET PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND MONOGRAMS.

Visiting cards will be, for this season, rather larger than formerly, and of the finest unglazed Bristol board. The new sizes will tend rather to the square than otherwise. The shape of the card may be varied, according to taste, the proper adaptation to the size of the lettering being maintained. Among the various texts in use, nothing will supersede the English script, and those inimitable styles of old English text—the most novel being those with dropped capitals, and the extremely neat, extra shaded. Visiting cards, with the familiar words denoting the object of the call, will remain in use, to some extent, especially for calls of congratulation or condolence. The word *visite*, on the left hand upper corner, will be engraved on the reverse side. The corner containing the desired word will be turned down, so as to denote the object of the call. The word on the right hand corner, *Felicitation*, will be used for visits of congratulation on some happy event, as, for instance, a marriage, or a birth; on the left lower corner, the word *Conge*, used for a visit previous to leaving town; the other corner is to be marked *Condolence*. Cards sent to friends before leaving for a long journey, are issued with the addition of P. P. C. in left hand corner. These cards are enclosed in heavy and elegant, though plain envelopes, ornamented with a tasteful monogram or initial.

In Wedding Invitations, all abbreviations like *ev.* for evening, will be avoided, as well as P. M.; the word afternoon being preferable. Invitations to ceremonious weddings consist of a square note sheet, embellished with a large monogram in relief, entwining the combined initials of the bride and groom. The individual cards of both bride and groom must be also enclosed, united with a neat white satin tie; and, in some cases, another card, with reception days for the following month.

A very neat style of card has the customary "at home" on a note sheet, a ceremony card (at fixed hour), and the united cards of bride and groom, all enclosed in a splendid large envelope, of the very finest texture, with an elaborate monogram, or ornamental initial. Among the neater forms for a quiet wedding at home is the following:

MR. AND MRS. —

request the pleasure of M. —'s company at breakfast, on Wednesday, December 16th, at one o'clock.

— Hamilton Square.

Cards of bride and groom must be enclosed for general invitations. Very simple forms are in the best taste. They may be varied to suit the occasion, either of *dejeuner*, dinner receptions, or evening parties. For example;

MRS. WILSON.

AT HOME,

Wednesday evening, January 7.

— Fifth Avenue.

Cotillon at 9.

Or: Soirée Dansante.

MR. AND MRS. E. DAY

Request the pleasure of your company on Monday evening, at 9 o'clock.

R. S. V. P.

An afternoon wedding reception may be announced in terms like the following:

MR. AND MRS. HENRY ROBINSON

Request the pleasure of your company at the wedding reception of their daughter, on Thursday, October 15th, from 2 until 4 o'clock.

— Maple Grove.

Or again:

MR. AND MRS. RICHARD WILSON

Request the pleasure of your presence at the marriage ceremony of their daughter Adelaide to Mr. Jones, at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday evening, October 5th, at 8 o'clock.

Reception from 9 until 11 o'clock.

— West Hamilton street.

The mode for Private Dinners may claim a paragraph. Of late, private dinners have been conducted with great ceremony. The *menu*, or bill of fare, is laid at each plate, an illuminated monogram embellishing the top of the *menu*. The list of dishes tastefully written, and a beautifully adorned illuminated card are laid on each plate, to designate the seat of the particular guest. Another style of these cards is plain white, bound with a crimson or blue edge, and has the words *Bon Appetit*, in handsome letters, above the name of the guest, which is also beautifully written in some original style, or, perhaps, in fancy-colored ink.

Acceptance and Regret notes are found very useful and convenient on some occasions. The best forms are:

MR. AND MRS. C. WHITE'S

Compliments to Mrs. —, accepting, with

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS, nearly	\$5,000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,284
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER.

For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

pleasure, her kind invitation for Wednesday evening, January 14, 1869.

— Clinton Place.

If the note be one of regret, "regretting the necessity to decline," is substituted. These blanks are neatly put up in small packages, with proper envelopes.

For billet or note paper, some new styles of fine Parisian papers have just been introduced, and, for the extreme neatness of the design, or figure, in the paper, have become very fashionable. The different styles in paper and envelopes could scarcely be enumerated. The forms are small, square, and rather large oblong shape—both folding in a square envelope, with pointed flap. A novelty has just been introduced, in a sheet of paper, so cut as to combine note sheet with envelope.

Monograms will, this season, tend to an enlarged size, besides being more complicated than usual. In many cases, the monograms spell pet names, and sometimes names of several syllables. Illuminated monograms, especially for heading of party or ball invitations, will be greatly sought after. For usual letter writing, monograms in one delicate color, or in white embossed, will be in vogue. These are very stylish, when used on thick English cream laid paper. Names of country residences, in rustic design, are also used at the top of the note sheet. Jockey monograms are formed of riding equipments. Some novelties in this way have recently made their appearance. For those fond of the game of croquet, monograms are formed of the implements of the game; and smokers may have their articles of smoking so arranged as to represent their initials.

For Anniversary Weddings, a few styles may be specified:

WOODEN WEDDING.

1863 and 1868.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES J. WHITE.

AT HOME,

Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, at eight o'clock.

R. S. V. P.

Another style has "Fifth Anniversary" for the heading, and "Receive their friends," instead of "at home." The Tin Wedding, celebrating the tenth anniversary, is printed from engraved copper-plate, on a fine note sheet, with a field of dull silver forming the square. The monogram at the head of the note and on the envelope, is also oxidized, the names of the names of the lady and gentleman appearing on separate wooden cards. Crystallized cards, resembling snow flakes, are used for the fifteenth anniversary, or Crystal Wedding, though these have not become so general as the others. The Silver Wedding celebrates twenty-five years after marriage, and requires a brightly-silvered note sheet, with monogram in pure silver, or the whole printed in silver, on plain wood paper.

The Golden Wedding, on the fiftieth anniversary, is printed in burnished gold, the form reading thus:

GOLDEN WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM P. SMITH.

1818.

AT HOME.

1868.

Monday evening, September 20th, from 8

until 11 o'clock.

— Washington Place.

WILLIAM P. SMITH. MAY JOHNSTON.

A new style of announcement card, or card after marriage, has also just been issued, and is printed on note-sheets, as follows:

MR. LOUIS MASON.

MISS EMMA JONES.

Married Wednesday, October 7, 1868.

And, on a separate card,

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS MASON.

— Chestnut street,

Philadelphia.

These cards are in English script, on ornamental letters, and the monogram is designed to correspond.

For Balls and Hops some very novel designs will be introduced this winter, with either military, naval, or terpsichorean designs.

J. N. GIMBREDE.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARRIED.

MAURICE—STEVENS.—At Grace Church, San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. D. Kendig, army chaplain, THOMAS D. MAURICE, U. S. A., to LOUISE E., step-daughter of Colonel J. D. Stevenson.

BRISTOL—JENKINS.—In Ontario, Canada, November 10, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Kemp, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, H. B. BRISTOL, U. S. A., to CORNELIA MADGE JENKINS, of Ontario. No cards.

DIED.

ROCKWELL.—At Washington, D. C., on the 13th instant, of typho-malarial fever, Brevet Captain CHARLES F. ROCKWELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., in the 27th year of his age.

WEDDING CARDS

Party and Social Invitations

Golden Weddings,

Silver Weddings,

Wooden Weddings,]

AND

Tin Wedding Invitations,

VISITING CARDS, etc.,

AT

KIRBY & CO.'S

633 BROADWAY,

New York.

J. N. GIMBREDE,

Card Engraver and Manufact'g Stationer,

588 AND 872 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Samples of our newest styles of

WEDDING CARDS AND MONOGRAMS

Sent by mail. Also designs, if the order will follow.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Must be Known to be Appreciated.

Do not purchase a Sewing Machine until you have examined the

FLORENCE.

It makes four distinct stitches. Feeds the work either way. Sews over heavy seams without change of tension, and never skips stitches. Every machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded.

BICKFORD'S KNITTING MACHINE. An improvement over all others; capable of doing all the different varieties of Fancy Work. Price \$30. Liberal discount to the trade.

SILK, COTTON, all kinds of MACHINE NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, BOBBINS, OIL, and MACHINE TRIMMINGS, etc.

506 Broadway, New York.

141 Washington street, Boston.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON, General Agents.

AT GIMBREDE'S,

CARDS FOR BIRTH-DAY PARTIES,

CARDS FOR WOODEN WEDDINGS,

CARDS FOR TIN WEDDINGS,

CARDS FOR SILVER WEDDINGS,

CARDS FOR GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN CORNET

BAND INSTRUMENT,
LOUIS SCHREIBER'S PATENT,
(WITH WATER VALVES)



Professor George W. Zeigler, of Maumee City, Ohio, accidentally hearing of these instruments, ordered some on trial, and subsequently met Professor Charles Baetz, the celebrated cornet player of Ohio, whose band was equipped with these instruments.

We present below the Professor's unsolicited testimony, remarking that it only accords with that of other well-known musicians who have fully studied the great merits of the first "musical" band instruments ever made.

MAUMEE CITY, Ohio, September 29, 1868.

Louis Schreiber, Esq., New York City.

DEAR SIR: The instruments bought of your agents, M. J. Paillard & Co., E flat Cornet, B flat Cornet, and Bb Tenor, have been received and thoroughly tested. They are not only "beauties," but perfect in every respect. I have long been engaged in making brass instruments, and am now at work in the finishing department of fine metals. I was, therefore, fully prepared to investigate the claims made for your instruments in the advertisements and circulars regarding them. After taking out the valves I find the workmanship perfect within, and throughout the entire instrument the best I have ever seen.

I have used in my musical profession all kinds of European instruments, and of every one of the best makers in this country, in Boston, Worcester, New York City, and other places—have used, examined, and tested them all—and I am ready to say to the musical profession that the "Schreiber Instrument" is the only make, I think, with which fault cannot be found. Sweet and mellow in tone, yet powerful when occasion requires, and correct in tone—very sensitive, yet when forced to give volume of tone they still retain that beautiful tone either in the concert hall or in the open air. Professor Charles Baetz, with his "Great Western Band," from Sandusky, Ohio, with a complete outfit of the "Schreiber Instrument," settled, to my mind, all disputes as to whom belonged the honor of producing the most perfect set of band instruments ever made.

The upward direction of the bell, with weight of instrument resting on the shoulder, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the advantage over all others in beauty of appearance on parade, ease in playing, and gives perfect and proper direction to the volume of one from the whole band. The water-valve adds to the value of the instrument at least one-half. The taper proportion of pipe and form of main pipe, with corresponding proportion of bell, gives the "Schreiber Instrument" the supremacy over all others. The valve and construction of key or finger-piece cannot be excelled. I endorse all the claims put forth for these splendid instruments, and I prove my own sincerity by herewith ordering a full set of your German silver instruments. Your most respectfully,

GEORGE W. ZEIGLER.

The Forty-sixth Battalion Band, Fort Hope, Canada, speak in the highest terms of their set.

Professor J. R. Millen, of Tennessee, says, after twenty years' experience, I find in your E flat Cornet perfect satisfaction. Easy to play, more especially on the high notes, and the tone is perfect.

For circulars, price list, testimonials, address M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Sole Agents, No. 21 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WINTER CLOTHING.

CLOTHING at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

Every Novelty of Style and Material.

CLOTHING at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

Overcoats, Business, and Dress Suits.

CLOTHING at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

Boys' and Youths' Suits and Overcoats.

CLOTHING at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

Fine Piece Goods for Orders to Measure.

CLOTHING at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

Cardigan Jackets and Furnishing Goods.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.

FREEMAN & BURR'S New Rules for SELF-

MEASUREMENT enable gentlemen in any part of

the country to order their clothing direct from us,

with the certainty of receiving PERFECT FITTING

garments.

Rules and price list mailed free on application.

FREEMAN & BURR'S Clothing Warehouse,

No. 124 Felton and No. 90 Nassau streets, N. Y.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Mary A. Smith, plaintiff, against Eliza Ide, Rachel

Rogers, Mary Talbot, William Rabold, Kate his

wife, George Rabold, Mary Eliza Foreman, Merwin

Rabold and Sarah his wife, Susan Heck, Daniel R.

abold and Annie his wife, Levi Rabold, Margaret C.

Corley, Virginia Powers, Jefferson Slamm, and Hannah

his wife, Charles Slamm, Emma Slamm, Addison

Slamm (an infant), Clara Slamm (an infant), Rachel

Fellows, Mary Eliza Miller, William Slamm (an in-

fant), and Laura Fletcher (an infant), defendants.

To the defendants above named and each of them:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer

the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the

office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas

for the City and County of New York, at the City

Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of

your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber,

at his office, No. 17 Broad street, in the said City

of New York, within twenty days after the service of

this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such

service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint

within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action

will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the

complaint.

Dated New York, October 29, 1868.

T. WILBUR BURD,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was

duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of

Common Pleas for the City and County of New

York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New

York, on the fifth day of November, 1868.

Dated New York, November 13, 1868.

T. WILBUR BURD,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

How to obtain a GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

AT THE
LOWEST PRICE
And without any Risk whatever.

First—Send for our descriptive Price List, which explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, and gives prices of each.
Next—Make a selection and send us your order, being sure to give name and address in full.
We will then send the Watch by Express with bill of collect on delivery, and instruct the Express Company to allow you to open the package and examine the Watch, and if satisfactory you can pay for it and take it; if not, it can be returned at our expense; and should the Watch be taken and afterward not perform well, we will exchange it, or refund the money.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

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